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NEW YORK.

Amusement, Art, Fashion, Books, and the Chicago Fire.
Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The *promise* of gayety has certainly never been more brilliant. The season began for some reason or other so early by the middle of October, we were already in the very heart of our music.

Apart from Parepa, and Wachtel, who has drawn to the "Stadt Theatre" an audience by no means exclusively German, and who, at the Academy, met Parepa in one never-to-be-forgotten night of Trovatore; apart too from Nillson now in the midst of her operatic season, and some minor attractions, there was much interest excited by the debut of *Mrs. Moulton.*

The Parisian prestige of this charming Jeunette, and the well-known loveliness of her voice, were much in her favor; and her friends can hardly be said to be disappointed in her success, although not once has she inspired in public the completeness of admiration that envelopes her in the parlor. Not once has she been quite so fascinating as at Mrs. Stevens' crowning musicale at Newport, where she put all auditors into about the same condition of sentimental ecstasy in which she held the Emperor, at Compeigne, by her inimitable singing of ballads and nursery rhymes.

Nothing was talked of for a day and a night but her voice of delicious mezzo-soprano, her marble-like complexion, the number of her children, I believe, on the necklace, and the length of her dark eyelashes, rivalling those of Lola Montez, which could unbend a cigarette. But, with an audience, it is like that, the public is in comparison, like friendship to love. To say that the one is pleased, is, perhaps, praise as much as to say of the other that it is infatuated.

As for Nilsson, she is attracting just such audiences as her refined genius craves; and with brief exception, her voice has been in excellent condition.

Other chief excitements have been the weddings, the yacht races, and preparations for the entertainment of the Grand Duke.

Of the weddings, the most beautiful of the season occurred in Ascension Church. The bride was one of the loveliest and most queenly of our New York belles—the reigning beauty, indeed, of two seasons—and the original of Fagnani's muse, "Thalia." Twas an evening wedding, and the altar scene was particularly effective, because the groomsmen, those funereally unpicturesque objects were omitted; the bridegroom had his best man, and the bride was accompanied by six young girls, in a cloud of white tulle like herself, only with leafy garlands across the corsage and upon the head, and nothing to point her veil but and Normandy-shaped crown of white jasmine, and the corsage bouquet of jasmine and orange blossoms. The whole of the body of the church was reserved for the beautiful dresses; and the scene was altogether dazzling when "le parlais d'amore" broke suddenly into the "Wedding March," and the bridal cortege was announced by the entrance—with their hardly more than bridegroom-husbands—of the young sisters of the bride, almost as beautiful as herself, and both of them married within the year. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the bride's house, and day-receptions afterwards, for the wedding gifts, which, as a matter of course, nowadays, were rich beyond description.

The yacht races have been altogether rather a mixed pleasure, but the winning of the Sappho gave genuine delight, and when its gallant owner, who has won so many laurels this summer, came in late to the opera that night, he found himself quite a hero among his fair friends.

In the anticipated delight of entertaining the Grand Duke, the delay seems not to have quenched the ardor, but to be merely a boon to our fashionable girls who found themselves after their summer's campaign "in rags," and have had little time to prepare *costumes de bal.* Everything now stands in exact readiness for the proposed reception. A huge platform has been erected in front of the Everet House, just where the most perfect view of the procession is to occur, for the principal music and guests; and the apartments at the Clarendon have been **arranged with elaborate good taste.** The drawing-rooms, has at the ground-work of old color, both in fresco and in tapestry, the pale Russian green, just the most delightful tint to give a fine contrast to the lovely objects of art, and the paintings in the most artistic, modern tints. The coat-of-arms of the Czar of Russia is over the door. The dining room is in rose-color and green, and has a wonderful music-box, almost as large as a piano, with castanets, and drums, and bells, and celestial resources suited to accompany with harmonious strains the delectable courses of the Duke, and the bedchamber is in "blue with all those beautiful draperies of lace that seem made to be the guardian wings of "pleasant dreams." The paintings here, and the ornaments, as elsewhere, are chosen with consummate taste, and the sofas and a little garden is made to open from the windows, with fountains and groups of fresh flowers, companions of those which, at the last moment, will be plucked to fill the vases; and which will doubtless be very delicious to eyes that have travelled the long gardenless high-roads.

The fashions—since the weather remains so mild—are by no means pronounced; at least upon the promenade. There still are now uniformly still worn, with the addition, on a cool day, of a cashmere scarf, or a cashmere shoulder-cape, bordered with fur, or a sacque with cape, bordered with fur, and with the pockets and seams fringed. These are soon to be displaced by black dresses of very thick material, and elaborately trimmed with fur. All the invisible rumors that at every transition of fashion thrill the slender purse with pleasure at the promise of everything very plain, as usual utterly disregarded, and "more trimming than ever" asserts its well-established place. The colors are, for the most part, softly blended, and the combination than in tones: the purples are veiled with grey; the scarlets have a secret warp of cream; the lovely mezzotints of the autumn foliage are subordinate to the complexion. Color this year has a little pensive cast to it, as if it had caught the motto: "One sorrow makes all the world kin."

And need I tell you that over all these things the torch-light gleam of those wild nights in Chicago, when fair and shameless face to face, has cast that atmosphere of shadow, that air of *sweetness*, which these vanities, delightful as they are, and necessary as they are, do always entail from the reflection upon them of that intenser world, through which they can never give us the unconsuming garments to pass.

In my letter I shall have much of interest, probably, to tell you of our picture galleries, which are opening now several exhibitions of rare merit.

New books at this season come fast and thick, as if they only waited for summer's greenness to be closed in that they might gander book, of which October "turns the leaves." Many of them are of a religious turn. Among these is "Wayside Hymns," published by Carter simultaneously with "Lilly Norris' Enemy," an excellent illustration of procrastination, by Joanna Matilda Sherwood, and "Grandfather's Faith," a very touching story, and one of the most prized of recent juveniles.

Miss Warner does not, for her book—which amply sustains the reputation won by "Wide, Wide World," and, indeed, in her characterization of the delicate, animated, and lovely Gertrude, is unsurpassed by her previous works—the motto, "No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life; that he may please Him who hath chosen him to be a soldier."

At the same time, we have from Randolph's "Aunt Jane's Hero," by the ever-welcome Mrs. Prentiss. With the exception of a few marring passages, the book is particularly pleasing and well-timed. It is a plea for the establishment of simple Christian homes, such as do not keep young lovers waiting weary years to build up or inherit grand establishments or warp their choice by money considerations. It deserves a truthful and attractive picture of a little heavenly, in that it did not require the changeful lamps of fortune to be "the light thereof."

Randolph publishes also "Christus Consolator;" or, "The Pulpit in Relation to Social Life," a series of earnestly thoughtful essays, by Dr. Alexander McLeod, upon such practical subjects as the social mission of the pulpit; its office as an educator, a healer, an educator, a liberator, and in regeneration; its secrets of failure and success, its proper range, and just valuation. Of novels, of which almost every publishing house offers something new, we have from Hurd & Boughton a particularly attractive volume, "Zanita, a tale of the Yosemite" by Thomas Yelverton, Viscountess Avonmore, which contains the most gorgeous description of the sceneries and weird characters of that wonderful land.

Last Utterance of the Ex-Emperor Napoleon.

The Bath *Argus* contains an account of an interview which a reporter of that journal had with the ex-Emperor of the French on Oct. 19, during his visit to that city. After some mutual compliments had passed, the reporter said: "There are one or two public questions about which most interest is felt, and upon which your Majesty's opinion would be gratefully received, as well by the citizens of Bath as the country at large. I trust your Majesty will not consider me impertinent in asking them."

The Emperor—Oh, no; proceed. The reporter—Your Majesty, when formerly residing in England, enrolled yourself one of special constables during the disturb ances which were threatened by the Chartists. Since there is a strong Republican agitation arising in this country, if your Majesty were residing in England, and there was danger from this agitation to the British Constitution, would you still choose to be on the side of law and order? The Emperor—I should do that which I deem to be right. This reply was given in the Emperor with much emphasis. The Reporter—Will your Majesty inform me if there be any truth in the extracts from M. Lesaine's Memoirs, having reference to the annexation of Belgium, and particularly to the statement that the King of the Belgians was himself open to treaty? The Emperor—I have received those pamphlets, but cannot answer for what is said. The Reporter—Has your Majesty any knowledge of the statement referring to the King of the Belgians being open to treaty? The Emperor—What treaty? The Reporter—It is stated that the King of the Belgians was open to make arrangements for the transfer of Belgium to France. The Emperor (very decidedly)—Not at all. The Reporter—I am sure your Majesty will pardon my asking you if you consider the existing government in France solid? The Emperor—That I cannot tell; I do not think so. Nothing is settled. The Reporter—The Empress is now in Spain, and I trust she will return in invigorated health. Would your Majesty be pleased to say if the visit of the Empress to Spain has any political significance? The Emperor—No, no; not at all; she has gone to see her mother and visit her estate there; and I hope she will return in good health. The Reporter—I will only ask one more question. What effect does your Majesty consider the election of Prince Napoleon for Corsica will have upon future events in France? The Emperor—That I do not know. The Reporter—I beg again to thank your Majesty for the pleasure of this interview, and to express the hope that on some future occasion you will favour us with a longer visit to the city of Bath. The Emperor—I cannot say when I may come again. *Au revoir.*

THE MICHIGAN FIRES.

Letter from the Hon. William A. Howard to Alexander H. Rice, of Boston—The Suffering and the Need of Aid.

The Hon. William A. Howard, Land Commissioner of Michigan, has received the following letter to the Hon. Alexander H. Rice, of Boston:

LAND DEPARTMENT GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD,
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 29, 1871.

The Hon. Alexander H. Rice:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 24th is received. On the 26th I advised you of the receipt of your very welcome telegram, and that I had drawn for the $6,000 in favor of N. L. Avery, Treasurer. I will now give, as well as I can, the character and extent of the disasters by fire in this State. You will, I think, get the best idea by considering the different localities. Take any ordinary map of Michigan and note the place where the Menominee River empties into Green Bay, which river forms the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan. The Peshtigo, after widening into a kind of bay, empties into Green Bay a few miles south, perhaps ten. From the town of that name was six or eight miles from Green Bay, on that river, and, of course, in Wisconsin. When this town was burned, this such fearful loss of life, survivors fled to the lumbering villages on the Michigan side of the line. These villages were burned, with great loss of life. Their people and our people are sufferers together, and when the Mayor of Menominee reduced the number of deaths at 1,500, I suppose it must embrace ours as well as theirs, theirs being much the larger number. Of course they will be cared for together, and mainly in the name of Wisconsin, and the noble and generous people of the Peninsular State. Other villages were burned, to avoid confusion, to Muskegon, followed by a reception at the things are done in the best way, so far as this locality is concerned. So much for Wisconsin and Michigan on Green Bay.

If you will now look at Port Huron, at the foot of Lake Huron, and follow the line of the river clear around and up Saginaw Bay, and extending back from the shore into the country for miles, you will find a country where the horror and suffering is almost past belief. The loss of life is very great. Fifty dead bodies were found in the rear of our town. Women and children saved their lives by rushing into the lake, with their hair burned off. These people are best cared for by Detroit and all the eastern portion of this State, nobly aided by Toledo, Cleveland, and, indeed, all over Ohio, New York, and last, but not last, glorious old New England. Excuse the contradiction, but she seems to me not only the mother of us all, but of the whole country, perhaps because I first saw the light there.

If you need more definite details of this western branch of our State Committee, you will please place yourself at Grand Haven, at the mouth of Grand River and the terminus of the line of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. If you go north along the coast about ninety miles, you will find the place where Manistee is now not. It was from Grand Haven about twenty miles, as I turn and cross a little inland. You will find the ruins of Holland. Of the latter there were about three hundred families, in all perhaps two thousand persons. Their houses were burned, and their shelter, and of clothing, except what they had on their persons when they fled for their lives, is destroyed. Of the stock, cattle, and property generally, the country itself is devastated. One hundred and thirty farms were stripped of buildings, fences, crops, and the inhabitants driven before the fire to the village.

Many of the people were from Holland or Manistee. They simply seeded everything there. But the liberality of the American people, and especially of the people of Michigan, is noble, and giving preference to cars loaded "with supplies, has enabled the committee to accomplish many than could have been expected. I have not printed slip that has some suggestions deemed important, and which I shall endeavor to effect will more readily find employment in getting out timber. When once provided with shelter, bedding, and clothing, the sufferers will be restored to a great extent. The fire extended across the whole State. I have tried to point you to the localities of the worst fires, and of course those where there are many cases that do and must receive attention.

At Manistee and Holland we have depots, and earnest, faithful men and women working in distributing to the necessities of the people. At Grand Haven, from which point we write, we have a depot at Grand Haven, from which point we readily supply almost any locality. We seek local contributions in kind. Bed-clothing, stoves, and cooking stoves, etc. I hope $1,000 of your bounty has reached Peshtigo or thereby. Some of it is at Holland in the shape of ticking for straw beds, or cheap prints and wadding being made into warm comforters. Blankets, flannels, boots, shoes, flour, pork, etc., etc., a few dollars in a shanty here and barracks there. When a people finds the end of the fence, and its fields and crops, and can spread a little money very thin. Our operations must continue a long time. We feel as though we had carved on a little's campaign. We are very thankful for your people's liberality. We invoke a continuance of it for the future. I beg leave to say that if some of your wealthy men would personally survey a route to our fund of information, Captain Koldewey has since expressed himself in regard to North Polar expeditions, entirely of the opinion of Captain Coloring, that Smith's Sound as the best route, but I do not believe that he will obtain the money for a German expedition at Bremen, while the Hamburg Senate, the British authorities themselves, and for which he moreover, personally interested, will have been secured. Already, during the second North German expedition, money was contributed in Hamburg, and Payer has devoted 244 Captain Koldewey, through conflicting views, and the differences are now grounded with the plan of what I advocated, having gone over to Gustav, and expressed himself publicly in regard to the finders, as follows:

"The attempt to penetrate in a vessel between Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen, a thing which must end in a total failure, and I should take part in such an expedition only to cast my body into the sea, as a sacrifice to it is sense."

Besides for this opinion he does not give, but it seems Captain Koldewey's opinions are based upon the experience of his own ship, which, immediately after the publication of Dr. Petermann's plans, he left for the explorations of the Polar Sea, which Captain Koldewey had previously made, and which he considered the best route to visit again the scene of his former sufferings, and would choose to visit again the scene of his former sufferings, and would choose to visit again the scene of his former sufferings, and would choose

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Important Notice.
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OF NEW YORK.
All persons having claims against the New Amsterdam Insurance Company, of New York, for unsettled losses, are requested to be present at a meeting to be held at Nos. 208 and 209 Michigan-av., corner of Eighteenth-st., up stairs, on Wednesday next, November 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., when the officers of the Company will present a statement of its affairs, and make a proposition for settlement.
It will be for the interest of all interested to attend.

NOTICE.
The President of the Occidental Insurance Company, of San Francisco, will be, on and after the 6th inst, at
No. 46 West Randolph-st.,
for the purpose of adjusting losses occasioned by the great fire.
A. C. GREENEBAUM, Agent.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
Of New York.
No. 79 Fulton-st. JAS. M. STRYKER,
General Agent.

Pacific Insurance Co. of San Francisco.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000 GOLD. Risks taken at fair rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Western Branch Office, 67 Wabash-avenue.
Hinkstill & Raisbeck, General Agents. Miller & Drew, 67 Wabash-av., Local Agents for Chicago.

NOTICE.
The Adjusting Office of the ALLEMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been removed to 124 West Washington-st. Parties having claim for loss in said Company are requested to call immediately. Office open for business until 10 o'clock at night.

BANKING.

NOTICE.
Pending the completion of its repairs, the
First National Bank
Will, on THURSDAY, NOV. 9, occupy the temporary office erected for its use on Washington-st., nearly opposite the old Bank building. It is confidently hoped that this location, accessible by street cars and omnibus lines from all parts of the city, will so meet the wants of all our friends as to render branch offices unnecessary. OTT

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS
were uninjured in the late fire, and, with the strong guard kept over them night and day, give a guarantee of safety not generally found in the city at the present time. Our depositors who have valuable papers, etc., can arrange with us for their safe keeping, if they so desire.
SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, Pres't.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

Savings Bank.
THE
Union Insurance and Trust Co.,
Located at 37 West Madison-st.,
under the Sherman House, are paying their Depositors
IN FULL.
Liberal advances made on commercial accounts.
S. W. RAWSON, President.
WM. FARNSWORTH, Vice President.
W. H. HOSWELL, Cashier.
Directors—W. K. McAlister, S. W. Rawson, James Ward, John Buehler, E. F. Pilsbiry, J. W. Preston, James Longley.

THE
Fifth National Bank
Will build immediately on the northwest corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., and expect to occupy their new building by December 1, 1871.
C. B. SAWYER, Pres.
N. LUDINGTON, Vice Pres.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cash.
Chicago, Oct. 28, 1871.

THE REAL ESTATE LOAN & TRUST CO., BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange
HAVE RESUMED BUSINESS
AT 685 WABASH-AV.,
Near Fourteenth-st.,
and are prepared to pay all demands in full. Deposits solicited, and our regular banking business transacted as usual.
For the accommodation of our West side friends and customers, we shall open an office in a few days in the parlors of the city.
E. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

THE
Third National Bank.
436 Wabash-av.
Branch Office,
No. 26 West Washington-st.
J. IRVING PEARCE, Pres.
L. V. PARSONS, Cash.
W. S. SMITH, Asst. Cash.

THE
Merchants' National
Bank of Chicago,
No. 225 Michigan-av.
BRANCH OFFICE,
30 & 32 S. Canal-st.
THE MERCHANTS'
Farmers' & Mechanics'
SAVINGS BANK.
Exclusively a Savings Bank. No Loans on Personal Security.
SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.
Formerly 13 South Clark-st.
64 South Halsted-st., Near Madison.
☞ We have a new fire-proof vault.

City National Bank,
NEW VAULT AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE.
Corner Washington and Clinton-sts.
Fourth National Bank,
425 WABASH-AV.
West Side Branch Northwest Corner of Canal and Washington-sts.

THE
STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Has a temporary office at
NO. 589 WABASH-AV.,
And will remove last of November to new block first built on Madison-st., between Market-st. and river, where they will be located until they can erect a FIRE-PROOF BANK BUILDING on the old site, corner of Lasalle-st.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
562 Wabash-av.,
Continue their business as usual. All deposits payable on demand.
LAZ. SILVERMAN & CO.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall Street, New York.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.
The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.
Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank; except that we allow Interest on all balances of five per cent.
We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold. Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

THE
Merchants' National
Bank of Chicago,
No. 225 Michigan-av.
BRANCH OFFICE,
30 & 32 S. Canal-st.
THE MERCHANTS'
Farmers' & Mechanics'
SAVINGS BANK.
Exclusively a Savings Bank. No Loans on Personal Security.
SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.
Formerly 13 South Clark-st.
64 South Halsted-st., Near Madison.
☞ We have a new fire-proof vault.

The Northwestern
NATIONAL BANK
is transacting business in all respects as before the fire at
526 Wabash-av.
Also on Nov. 1 at its Branch Office, LIND'S BLOCK, cor. end of Randolph-st. bridge.
GEORGE STURGES, President.
JOHN DEKOVEN, Cashier.

CUSHMAN & HARDIN.
BANKERS,
Have resumed business at No. 123 Michigan-av., and are prepared to meet all demands in full. Deposits received and our regular banking business transacted as usual. Accounts of merchants and country bankers will receive special attention. For the accommodation of our many friends and customers we have opened a branch office at No. 19 Canal-st., just north of Randolph.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO AS IT WAS,
AND AS IT IS.
Fine stereoscopic and other views of all the public buildings, and street portions of the burnt district, taken before the fire. Also views of the same from directly after the fire. The collection is invaluable, and everybody wants it. Send in your orders at once, as the demand is unprecedented, and "Rome came, will be done" ever. Price $5 per dozen. Liberal terms to agents and the trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIEF AND AID DIRECTORY.
Information for Applicants for Relief.
The city is divided into five districts, and each district is subdivided into sub-districts, as follows:
DISTRICT NO. 1.—This includes the whole of the North Division. The distributing offices are at Lincoln School on Larrabee-st., near Fullerton-av., and at corner of Sedgwick and Division-sts. Sub-District No. 1 includes all north of North-av. Sub-District No. 2 includes all south of North-av.
DISTRICT NO. 2.—It includes that portion of the West Division lying north of Kinzie-st. Sub-District No. 1 includes that portion lying north of Chicago-av. and the distributing office is at the church corner of Hudson and Division-sts. Sub-District No. 2 runs from Chicago-av. south to Kinzie-st., and the distributing office is at the Tabernacle Church, corner of West Indiana and Sangamon-sts.
DISTRICT NO. 3.—This includes that portion of the West Division bounded north by Kinzie-st., west by the River, south by Twelfth-st., and west by the city limits. Sub-District No. 1 is all east of Throop-st., and the distributing office is at St. Patrick's Church, corner of Desplaines and Harrison-sts. Sub-District No. 2 includes that portion between Halsted and Reuben-sts., and the office is at 286 West Madison-st., near Centre-av. Sub-District No. 3 is all west of Reuben-st., and the office is at the Church, corner of Park-av. and Bishop-st.
DISTRICT NO. 4.—This includes all of the West Division north of West Twelfth-st., and west of No. 3, is bounded north by West Twelfth-st., east by the river, south by C., R. & Q. R. R., and west by Cook-st. The office is on Maxwell-st., near Centre-av. Sub-District No. 2 is bounded north by C., R. & Q. R. R., east and south by the river, and west by Halsted-st., near Twenty-second. Sub-District No. 3 is bounded north by Twenty-second-st., east by Centre-av., south by the river and city limits, and west by the city limit; has its office on Mitchell-st., near Throop-st.
DISTRICT NO. 5.—This includes the whole South Division. Sub-District No. 1 is bounded north by Twenty-second-st., and the office is at Plymouth Church, corner Wabash-av. and Eighteenth-st. Sub-district No. 2 is south of Twenty-second-st., and east of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, with South Division lying west of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and south of the river.
DISTRICT NO. 6.—All of Cook County outside of the city of Chicago.
Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. The persons to be aided by this agency are such as have, in consequence of the fire, left the city, and are not themselves in the country towns at the time of the fire. An agent is appointed in each town where such persons are now living, to receive applications and distribute relief.

Committee on Charitable Institutions.
The Committee on Aid to be extended to existing charitable institutions is as follows: Hon. E. H. Sheldon, Henry W. King, Marshall Field, John Wentworth, and N. S. Bouton.
Applications in behalf of any charitable institution may be presented to either of the above named gentlemen, who will bring the same before the committee at their regular meetings.

Shelter Committee.
T. M. Avery and T. W. Harvey, Headquarters at 490 West Washington-st.

Committee on Sick, Sanitary, and Hospital Measures.
Dr. H. A. Johnson, Chairman. Headquarters, after Monday, November 6, at Standard Hall.

SPECIAL RELIEF.
The distribution office for special relief is at the Church of the Messiah, Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court. Applicants must bring applications, stating the facts entitling them to relief, and recommendations from the pastor of the church they belong, or the properly authorised officer of any benevolent society of which they may be members, who shall have examined into the merits of the case.

STANDARD HALL.
The Executive Committee of the Relief and Aid Society sits daily and all day, at Standard Hall, to superviae and direct the business of the various sub-committees who report, every evening, in public executive session. Applications for relief should be presented at this office for payment, between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m., and 2 and 4 p. m.
All goods and money have reached the Relief Society consigned to individuals or to other societies, will be delivered to the consignee upon application.

NOTICE.
Committee for Special Relief,
Church of the Messiah, corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
This Committee will be in session to receive applications for relief from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., each day. The work of this Committee is limited to cases where, for satisfactory reasons, the applicant cannot obtain relief by application to the General Relief Depots. Persons who have been receiving aid from the District Depots, or can conveniently do so, must present their applications there, and not to this Committee. Every applicant to this Committee must present an application in writing, stating name, present residence, residence before the fire, the number of persons constituting the family, and their age and sex, whether such applicant was insured out, and to the extent of the insurance obtained, and the means of support are open to such applicants, and whether applicant has received, or expects to receive aid from other sources. Such applicant should also set forth in detail the losses sustained. Care is needed in this respect, as mistakes are frequently being made as to claiming for articles not the want of the proper statement as to sizes and dimensions and in the special kind of articles destroyed. Every such application should be certified by the pastor of the church or private officer of some organized benevolent association, or a member of the Relief Society or of this Committee, to the effect that the statements of the applicants, who shall state in such certificate that the condition and needs of the applicant have been duly investigated to the satisfaction of the person so certifying, and no application can be acted on until the necessary Blank forms of Certificates can be obtained of the Committee. Until after attention to the requirements herein set forth will save both the applicant and the Committee much trouble and delay.
E. C. LARNED,
Chairman.
ROBT LAIRD COLLIER,
Secretary.

Convict Labor to Let.
The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, hereby offer the labor of from fifty (50) to one hundred (100) convicts, and solicit bids for the same. Those men have been variously employed in wagonmaking, scrambling, machine, and foundry work.
Contracts are to commence after the bids are accepted, and be continue for a term of years, as may be upon, not to exceed eight years; each bid to be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond to the person of five thousand dollars, with sureties, to be approved by one of the Commissioners or the Warden.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any of which in their judgment is not in the interest of the State.
For particulars we refer to our circulars, which can be had on application to Elmer Washburn, Warden of the Penitentiary, to whom all bids are to be sent, and who will answer any inquiries addressed to him.
The bids will be opened at 1 o'clock p. m. on the first day of November, 1871, in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.
JOHN REID,
CASPAR SAUER,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners.
Joliet, Ill., Oct. 26, 1871.

Goodrich's Steamers
Daily for Milwaukee and West Shore Ports, 9 a. m.
For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Tri-Weekly, 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, Tri-Weekly, 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, Menominee, &c., 7 p. m.

Building Material For Sale.
The stone and brick in the ruins of the FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Wabash-av and Van Buren-st, will be sold, to be removed immediately. For full information, apply to either of the undersigned.
GEORGE W. GAGE, 247 Michigan-av.
D. A. KIMBARK,
D. W. UNDERWOOD, 435 Wabash-av.
Trustees.

Eagle Iron Foundry,
(Established in 1848.)
Samuel J. Creswell, Jr.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Cast Iron Work. Fire Doors, Bars, and Bakers' Oven Castings, etc. Odd castings of all descriptions.

Important Notice.
The Honorable Board of Health call upon all distilled and purify their premises. Use the new disinfectant, Bromo-Chloralum, for purifying your water closets, catch basins, etc. The Bromo-Chloralum is non-poisonous and inodorous; is a very powerful disinfectant, and will destroy everything that is destructive of health; is recommended by all medical journals and leading physicians of the land. Prepared by TILDEN & CO., 15 Cliff-st., New York, and for sale by all wholesale and retail druggists.

STORAGE
For General Merchandise, Flour, Beef, Pork and Lard, in our large brick warehouse, corner North Dearborn and West Indiana-sts. Insurance rates 1 to per cent. cheapest in the city. SUTTON, STEVENS & CO.

S. P. SLADDEN & CO.,
Late of 29 South Water-st., would request all parties having claims against them, to present them at once, and all those indebted to them to call and have the same settled as soon as possible.
S. P. SLADDEN & CO.,
19 South Clinton-st.

C. Dahlgren's
NORTHWESTERN STEAM DYE WORKS,
120 West Randolph-st.
All kinds of ladies' and gents' garments cleaned or dyed in the finest style at former prices.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.,
WOOL, GRASS SEEDS, &c.,
Office and warehouse, corner
306 MICHIGAN-AV., CHICAGO.
Liberal advances on consignments.

Wholesale Leaf Tobacco,
JOHN H. REYES,
No. 191 Michigan-av.

Dr. V. L. Hurlbut.
Office 304 Wabash-av., Room 5, southeast corner Harrison-st., Chicago. Office hours, 9 a. m. to precisely, 11 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 2½ p. m., 7 to 7½ p. m.

Boots and Shoes.
J. T. JEWETT,
261 State-st.,
Has opened my business at the above number, where I have the facilities to meet the wants of my former patrons, as well as those who may favor me with a call.

H. W. Rogers, Jr., & Bro.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SEED MERCHANTS,
19 West Randolph-st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
The following are the names of some of the leading houses in the city

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago daily papers, and receives all cards for this directory. Offices, 45 South Canal and 466 State-st.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., Gen. Agents, 39 W. Randolph-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents for all papers in the United States, 454 Wabash-av.

Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 51 and 53 North Jefferson-st.

Architects.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.
DIXON & HAMILTON, 829 State-st.
ROLO & ACKERMANN, 153 West Madison-st.
S. S. JENISON, 640 State-st.
T. T. WHEELER, 220 State-st.
J. D. CLEVELAND, 120 Wabash-av.
F. & E. BAUMAN, cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.
CRUSE & SPENCER, Nixon Bld'g, Monroe and LaSalle.
CHRIS P. THOMAS, 458 Wabash-av.
GRANT M. ERWIN, 46 State-st.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 472 Wabash-av.
JOHN W. ROBERTS, 34 Wabash-av.
Wm. THOMAS, 70 W. Lake-st.
BOYD & WHITCHELL, Medical, 161 Bank and State.
J. B. & W. C. CORLETT, 101 Washington-st., cr. Clark.

Abstracts of Title.
SHORTALL & HOARD, 426 Wabash-av.

Auctioneers.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 3 and 4 Bankers-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 25 West Randolph-st.
H. H. PRESTON & CO., 15 Wabash-av.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Michigan-av. and Harrison-st.

Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 12 and 16 W. Randolph-st.

Bookbinders.
MITCHELL & HATHAWAY, 56 South Canal.
W. G. HOLMES, 124 West Madison-st.
H. H. CHASE, 204 Clark-st., cor. Washington-st.

Boots and Shoes.
FARNUM, FLAGG & CO., 246 West Madison-st.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 252 State-st.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 441 Wabash-av.
C. H. HOLT & CO., 245 Clark-st., cor. Congress-st.
J. B. LARKIN, 107 West Madison-st.
H. D. WILLIAMS & CO., 518 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Mich. av.
GOODRICH, ROSENTHAL & CO., cor Oregon and Michigan-av., opposite Michigan Avenue Hotel.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Michigan-av.

Baking Powder.
DR. PRICE'S Cream, 47 and 49 West Lake-st.

Bag Manufacturer.
C. MASON & CO., cor. Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Bag Manufacturer.
HART, SATTER & CO., 6 and 7 W. Lake-st.
J. & H. CHAPMAN, 658 West Washington-st.

Bedding.
A. S. EDMAY & CO., 126 West Lake-st.

Banks.
MECHANICS' AND WESTERN, 400 State-st.
NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 107 West Randolph-st.
FIRST NATIONAL, 449 Wabash-av.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 425 Wabash-av. Branch office, northwest cor. Canal and Washington sts.
Normal Banking Company.
FIFTH NATIONAL, 449 Wabash-av.
MANUFACTURERS, 84 Wabash-av.
NATION BANK OF COMMERCE 546 Wabash-av.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, 543 Wabash-av.
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, 422 Wabash-av.
HIBERNIAN BANKING ASSOCIATION, 405 Wabash-av.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, southwest corner of Monroe and Sandolph-sts.
NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK, 339 Wabash-av.
CITY NATIONAL, 47 West Washington-st.
WREN & CO., 381 Wabash-av.
C. FOLLANSBEE & SON, 401 Wabash-av.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 123 Michigan-av.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 19 Canal-st.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 126 Archer-av.
MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN & MECHANICS' SAVING BANK, 56 South Halsted-st.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK, 436 Wabash-av.
TYLER, WRENN & CO., 381 Wabash-av.
GOLD, SILVER & STOCK BROKERS, 67 Wabash-av.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN & CO., 562 Wabash-av.
Babcock Fire Extinguisher.
F. W. FARWELL, Sec., 356 Wabash-av.
Bedding and Lounges.
McDONOUGH, PRICE & CO., 416 & 418 W. Randolph-st.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 36 North Jefferson-st.
Bankers and Brokers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 402 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROS., 2 Board of Trade.
W. H. KERR & COOKE cor. Dearborn Park and Washington-sts.
WESTERN NEWS CO., 97, 97, & 99 West Randolph-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 109 West Randolph-st.
J. WILLIAMS & CO., 109 West Randolph-st.
CARLESIDE, MOTTLY, 10 West Randolph-st.
ORANDA, 4 South Jefferson-st., corner Randolph.
DONNELLEY, LOYD & CO., 18 South Clinton-st.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 North Dearborn-st., and 341 Wabash-av.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 45 W. Washington-st.
JOHN R. SMALL & CO., 27 South Canal-st.
THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 94, 97, and 99 West Randolph-st.
ROSENGARTEN & HOFFMAN, 36 W Randolph.
J. M. W. JONES, 65 & Canal-st., and 307 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 160 & 162 Randolph and 111 & 113 corner Jefferson and Randolph.
EMERSON, DAVIES, & STOTT, 239 West Madison.
HOOPER, MEGLETON, & CO., 84 Madison and 83 Michigan-sts.
SPAULDING & MOORE, 103 and 105 South Canal-st.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STEAM HEATER CO., 173 Canal-st.
Brush Manufacturers.
GERTS, LUNDARD & CO., 200 W. Madison-st.
Bridges, Roofs and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash-av., and at works corner Kinzie and Sherman-sts.
Bookbinders.
JNO. R. HARRIOTT & CO., 202 West Lake-st.
Bridge and Trestle Builders.
WELLS, FRENCH & CO., 22 West Lake-st.
Barrett, Arnold & Kimball, 220 E. Monroe-st.
Blacksmiths.
JOAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W Randolph.
Carriage and Sign Painting.
E. NIELSEN & CO., 102 West Harrison-st.
Carpets.
H. F. SOLLITER & CO., 12 North Canal-st.
ALLEN & MACKEY, 744 State-st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 44 & 46 South Canal-st.
LEOPOLD RUHN & CO., 275 Wabash-av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., 609 Michigan-av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., 618 Wabash-av.
GRIGGS SQUARE DEALING, Fifth-av., near State.
GRIGGS SQUARE DEALING, 23d-st., near State.
MARSH & CO., 87 Michigan-av.
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 45 and 47 W. Madison.
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 638 State-st.
MORRISON, PLUMB & CO., 204 Michigan-av.
Furniture One Price Clothing House (E. D. Kingsley), 268 Madison and 270 State.
J. M. HARVEY, 253 Wabash-av.
Clothing (Ready)
C. C. COLLINS, 702 Wabash-av.
Civil Engineer and Contractor.
G. C. MORRISON, 100 Jackson.
Commercial Agency.
TAPPAN, MERCANTILE, 92 & 94 S. Canal-st.
Branch Office, 51 East Harrison-st.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON, 67 Canal-st.
Corn Shellers, &c.
VANT, COOK & CO., 129 West Randolph-st.
JOHN McCAFFERTY, Pres., 232 West Washington-st.
Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 636 S. Canal-st.
UNION AKRON, 73 River-st.
Chemical Works.
G

The Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 8, 1871.

THE ELECTIONS.

The business men of Chicago came to the polls yesterday, and elected the Fire-Proof ticket by a tremendous majority. At the present writing it appears that the Holden ticket received not more than one-fifth of the votes polled. There can be no doubt that the entire ticket for city and county officers, headed by Mr. Medill and Judge Jameson, and most of the Aldermen on the same ticket, are elected. The city of Chicago and county of Cook are safe for the next two years at all events, and the credit of our business men is assured, so far as correct and economical government can assure it.

New York has gone Republican by a decided majority—the first time in many years.

General Washburne is elected Governor of WISCONSIN by an increased Republican majority.

MASSACHUSETTS shows large Republican gains.

General Beveridge is elected Congressman-at-Large for the State of Illinois. The returns are not sufficient as yet to furnish the figures of his majority, but we judge that it will be greater than that of the State Treasurer last year.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUTY BEFORE SELF-INTEREST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The commercial quarters of New York, to-day, presented a pretty appearance. The majority of the wholesale, and even the retail, business houses were closed. The shipping merchants closed their offices in most cases. The Stock Exchange and Gold Board did no business, and the produce, cotton, groceries, petroleum, naval stores, and tobacco exchanges were not open. Wall street was very dull, though the bankers and brokers had to keep open for the payment of drafts, as the day was not a legal holiday. A few persons collected near the Gold Room passage, and they were trifling transaction at 111 7-8 to 112. Some loans were made flat. Foreign exchange was quiet at 109 1-2 to 109 5-8 for prime sixty-days sterling. There were no transactions in government bonds. Small dealings in stocks took place, enough to show the increasing strength in the market. Business was virtually over at 1 o'clock p. m., and the brokers adjourned to the polls or the hotels to discuss the political situation.

To the Associated Press.]

THE ARREST OF FIELDS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Fields presented himself to the District Attorney this morning, and gave bonds in $5,000. Tomorrow, however, the formal arrest will be gone through with, and bail for $10,000 given.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE GUTTED.

The office of the Hoboken Leader was gutted this morning by unknown parties. It is believed to have been done at the instance of a rival Democratic faction.

SWEENEY RETIRES.

In Sweeney's letter to Mayor Hall he states that his resignation is in accordance with the intention expressed several weeks ago to retire from public life at the termination of this election. He did not feel at liberty to resign earlier. His duty to party impelled him to continue to labor for its success. "I have explained to you personally," he says, "the reasons which have prompted this action. Those reasons are of an overruling character, but I do not propose at this time to give them to the public. The duties I have held in the Department Parks, although responsible in character, were enrolled with pecuniary compensation, has, nevertheless, been personally agreeable to me in the opportunity it has afforded to further important public improvements, and in the pleasant official relations which I have enjoyed. I never my connection with the Department will be regretted. I have been an ardent interest in the improvement of the city parks, and I desired to continue my cooperation in their development under my plans until completion. They are now practically finished."

By request Sweeney's resignation was not made public until to-day.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

BOSTON, November 6.—The emigration returns of the port of Liverpool, for the month of October, show a total of 14,563 departures for the United States.

The British expedition for the observation of the total eclipse of the sun, on the 11th of December, will consist of Professor Swinton, Captain Tupman, corner Twelfth st. and Fourth av., corner Clark and Polk sts.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire had reached last evening the amount of £47,000. Contributions from the interior towns and from individuals still continue to be received.

The Times, in a leading article, approves the action of President Grant in regard to the Mormons, and thinks strong terms their severe punishment.

DUBLIN, Nov. 7.—A mob assailed an escort of military and police, conducting the Kelly court, this morning, throwing stones and other missiles. One of the soldiers was wounded.

France.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Means are to be taken for preventing future difficulties between Prussian soldiers and the French inhabitants.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The movement for enhanced wages continues and the strikes among the several trades are on the increase.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Council General of the Department of the Seine has voted in favor of the establishment of a system of compulsory gratuitous education, but rejected a proposition to make common schools wholly secular.

Austria.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation tendered by Von Beust. He has also confirmed the appointment of Count Andrassy, who is rapidly completing the reconstruction of his administration.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—The unveiling of the statue of the Emperor Maximilian took place to-day with splendid and imposing ceremonies. The Emperor Francis Joseph, Archduke, and members of the Ministry took part in the solemnity. Large crowds of people also attended, and manifested their respect for the ill-fated monarch by impressive silence.

It is now reported that Herr Von Lonyay, Minister of Finances, and not Count Andrassy, will succeed Von Beust as Premier. The latter will probably be sent to London as Ambassador.

Greece.

ATHENS, Nov. 7.—The Ministry having appealed to the Chambers on a question involving the approval of its entire policy, has suffered defeat. In consequence the Premier and Ministers have tendered their resignations.

Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The Congress for the consolidation of trades will be held here on the 12th inst. A union of all the workingmen's associations for co-operative purposes is proposed.

West Indies.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 6.—A negro woman, of highly respectable character, has been arrested at Cuba, upon the charge of wholesale murder and cannibalism. The accusation alleges that she has killed and eaten twenty-one children, whom she had inveigled into her premises for that purpose.

UTAH.

Thanksgiving Proclamation by Governor Woods—A Prosperous Territory—Important Mining Suits—The Liquor Sellers—Receipts of Bullion—Snow Storms.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 6.—Governor Woods this evening issued his proclamation for the observance of the 30th of November, for public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God. The Governor says: "We have been the favored children of the republic. No great calamity has visited us. Success and prosperity everywhere prevail. Our granaries are full; our mines are rich and inexhaustible; our interests full of promise. Let all the people rejoice, and the praise of God be uttered in every tongue."

The Second United States District Court, at Ogden, Judge C. P. Strickland presiding, is occupied with highly important mining suits, brought by the Eureka Mining Company against Appleby, Hall, of New York, and others. The property involved is worth millions of dollars, comprising some of the most valuable mines in the Territory. The question is one of title growing out of the validity of ledges and veins.

The case of Leonard and others, whose liquor stocks were seized last week by an order of the municipal authorities, was up for hearing before the United States District Court to-day, on a bill to restrain the proceedings at law, and a motion for restitution of the claimants' property. The case not being ready for trial, the complainants were allowed to renew it, upon giving bonds to abide a decision, and, if against them, to pay the license.

The receipts of silver bullion for last week, by Wells, Fargo & Co., were $30,000.

The storm is upon us. It has been snowing all the afternoon.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Whaling Disaster Predicted by the Esquimaux—A Letter From Mr. Jonquin Miller.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The disaster to the whaling fleet was fully predicted by the Esquimaux, but no attention was paid to the warning. The Esquimaux were boarding the ships and offering for everything of value to them.

Dr. Woodbridge, Surgeon of the Moses Taylor, is among the returned voyagers from Honolulu.

The wife of Joaquin Miller has just published a long and bitter letter in the Oregonian, asking her fellow citizens to welcome him as a poet and man of genius, but asking her return of their difficulties, and justifying her in refusing to live with him and neglect of his wife and children.

The San Francisco Wood Preserving Works have burned.—Loss, $40,000.

Railroad Wrecks.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—In the United States Court to-day, the petition of J. C. Butler vs. the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Railroad, asking the appointment of a receiver, was presented. Judge Gresham took the matter under advisement. The motion was taken under advisement.

The directors of the Indianapolis Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad met here to-day, but adjourned to-morrow morning.

War Department Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The barometer will probably fall on Wednesday along the Atlantic coast, with rising temperature. Northwesterly winds will probably follow this night in the Middle and Eastern States, and back to the southwest on Thursday. Thursday's barometer will probably fall slowly and threatening weather throughout the Mississippi Valley. Southerly winds and rain or snow will be probable for the upper lakes. Easterly winds for the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coasts to-night.

THE ELECTION.

Overwhelming Triumph of the Fire-Proof Ticket.

The Bummers Wiped Out of Political Existence.

Mr. Medill's Majority for Mayor, in 62 Precincts, Over 10,000.

Fourteen Fire-Proof Aldermen Chosen Yesterday.

Beveridge's Majority for Corgress-at-Large, About 30,000.

New York State Republican by 30,000 Majority.

Republican Majority in Wisconsin, 10,000.

Austin, Rep., Re-elected Governor of Minnesota.

The Old Republican Story from Massachusetts.

Democratic Victories in Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO HAS ISSUED RISEN FROM HER ASHES, and to-day she stands the object of the admiration and approval of the world, as a magnificent illustration of the determination and ability of her citizens to leap themselves, and, by an example of political magnanimity and unselfishness almost without a parallel, to build up in the very foundation and restore their beloved city to more than her former greatness. The Fire-Union ticket, with its splendid array of the brains, the energy, the ability, and honesty of our community, has been approved and chosen by a majority almost dazzling. The greatest in her grandest days before the breath of flame well nigh swept her from the face of the globe, the greatest in the manner and extent of her destruction, Chicago is now greater than all of these in that she has shown that her then seven men in the highest state of excitement of which could barry out of sight all selfish greed and personal ambition in order to contribute to the general good. The election of yesterday was, in all probability, the most remarkable success in the annals of politics, and in all future years we can point to the seventh of November, 1871, as the date of Chicago's resurrection. When the great fire came and plunged the city into the depths of appalling calamity, Chicago was on the eve of an important political struggle, in which there was to be a hot and eager scramble for places of profit and distinction, but when, after the fury of the great conflagration had abated, and men looked about them and saw to what a fearful state of desolation they had been brought, every good and true citizen recognized one fact, and that was that the day of political warfare had passed, and that all he had the highest duty to the city at heart must unite, irrespective of party or creed, and call to the important positions to be filled our best and ablest men. With this end in view, the leaders of both parties, together with such prominent and influential citizens as desired to do so, met and made it a common cause, and with an absence of disagreement and disaffection positively wonderful, conferred with each other, and decided upon a ticket to place before the people for unanimous election. It was then hoped and believed that a political contest of any character could be wholly avoided, and that the people would ratify, without a dissenting voice, the suggestions made to them. In this the originators of the Fire-Union ticket were disappointed. A few professional place-hunters, men who had made office-seeking a life-long study and practice, disgusted to see their ability to secure the places they had so fiercely struggled for, determined to nominate an opposition ticket. In their desperate desire for political profit and preferment they altogether lost sight of the earo prospect of disgrace, defeat, and never-ending humiliation, and, rushing full for all, they threw themselves into the gap, and inaugurated the fight. The poor fools fell out among themselves, and a more pitiful spectacle than those wretched bummers presented during the short campaign could scarcely be imagined. They spent every dollar in the vain hope of getting it back as pensioners on the people, and brought to bear all the dirty and disreputable agencies known to politics. The Fire-Union people, having for their support every respectable newspaper in the city, and relying upon the cooperation of all good citizens, made comparatively little effort, trusting to the character of their ticket for success. The result has justified their expectations, and Chicago has proved true to herself.

A QUIET ELECTION.

The election passed off quietly without a single exception, and a very light vote was polled. What little excitement there was was created by the frantic efforts of the Sorehead to drum up voters. Numerous bands of music, displaying Sorehead mottoes, paraded the streets through the day, but the only effect of the enterprise seemed to be the suggestion to all who had not voted to go at once to the polls and give the Fire-Union ticket a lift. During the first half of the day the Soreheads had a full force of ticket peddlers at the voting places, but the work of undoubtedly importance at last grew tiresome, and in many cases, before the afternoon had half worn away, the fuglemen gave it up in despair, and quitted the field. It was, indeed, a thankless, hopeless labor, as the announcement of the vote will show. Fancy, for instance, the condition of mind of Mr. Holden's henchmen at the First Precinct of the Fourth Ward, where the vote, when counted, stood: Medill, 278; Holden, 6! What wonder that the ticket-peddlers quit in disgust under circumstances so depressing! So it was all over the city, and in some of the county towns, as in the case of Riverside, which made a miserable impression of the estimate of the two tickets in this way: Fire-Union, 70; Sore[illegible]

A vast crowd was assembled at the Fire Union headquarters, where the returns were read as fast as they came in. The scene was one of unalloyed good feeling, and a happier and more enthusiastic gathering has rarely been known. There was, to be sure, a decided sameness in Mr. Medill's monstrous majorities, but each successive announcement was greeted with a cheer as hearty as the preceding one, and as they kept it up until, when enough had been learned to place the main result beyond question, and the crowd had learned that the Mayor-elect was in the vicinity, loud and imperative calls were made for Mr. Medill, who at length came forward, amid terrific cheers, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF THE MAYOR-ELECT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the expression of confidence indicated by your vote, both in me and in the general ticket. Your duty as electors has been performed independently and well, and Chicago has shown to the world that she was worthy of the confidence reposed in her. I have been called to the head of the city government by the almost unanimous expression of the entire community. I accepted the nomination diffidently, but hopefully. I shall not deny that I am flattered in the confidence expressed in my fitness to fill the highest office in the municipal gift. I tender you my heartfelt thanks for it. It is a testimonial that any man in the United States might be proud of; an office which no man is too high or too great to accept, and as its requirements during the next two years will tax to the utmost whatever executive ability, industry, and patience which I may possess, I shall need all your forbearance, sympathy, and support to carry me through the ordeal before me. I shall enter upon the discharge of my duties under the most trying and difficult circumstances. All the records, reports, proceedings, books, vouchers, almost the entire municipal history, have been destroyed and blotted out. The various offices are scattered over the city, and the Mayor and all the departments of the government will work under the greatest embarrassments until they can all be collected under one roof.

The office of Mayor is one whose moral influence is disproportionate to its municipal power. It has been stripped by past legislation of a large proportion of its legitimate functions and power, and reduced almost to an ornamental appendage to the city government. All this was well enough when we were sailing along smoothly, when the city was rich and prosperous, when if our taxes were high we grumbled a little, but paid them; but now all these things are changed, and the Mayoralty requires the powers necessary to enable it to discharge properly its executive duties. I do not ask these powers for myself, but for the popular good. (Cheers.) If the people of Chicago propose to hold me responsible for the proper discharge of the duties belonging to the office, they must ask their representatives in the Legislature to have its powers restored. (Applause, and cries of "We will.")

We now have a half a dozen independent departments, under no common control, and responsible to nobody but their own wills, each heretofore intent upon obtaining and expending the largest possible amount of public treasure. All this should be reformed. (Cheers.) Economy and retrenchment are imperative necessities. The tax-payers no longer possess the power of yielding the revenue which these officials have hitherto drawn from their industry, and, in order to apply the corrective, the Mayor should be clothed with power to control the popular demands for reform. (Loud and prolonged cheering, and cries: "You shall have the power.")

The only pledge that I can now give is that I shall endeavor to be governed in all my official acts by an eye single to the public good.

Of one other thing I will assure you. I have given no promises or pledge of any kind, to any person or corporation for honors, and intend to give none until I have taken the oath of office, when my intentions will be made known in my official communication to the Common Council; and, when officially called upon to act, I hope and believe that the people of Chicago have elected a Board of Aldermen who will enter upon the discharge of their duties in the same spirit, and fixed purpose to do all in their power to restore the public credit, economically apply the public resources, and aid in the work of reconstruction of our so beloved city now rising from its ruins. (Cheers.) But if I am deceived in this, and the Common Council shall raise, or disburse, or vote, or recommend the public welfare, or shall appropriate taxes beyond the public good, I promise my fellow-citizens, while holding the Mayoralty to interpose the veto power as promptly and fearlessly as "Old Hickory" ever did himself. (Cheers.) But I trust the necessity of such action, with our reformed Council, will never occur; but we will act together, executive and legislative branches, in harmony and unity. (Applause.)

I do not mistake or misunderstand the cause of the unprecedented election of the ticket which has triumphed to-day. It was evolved from the depth of our common and fearful calamity. The necessity for the union of effort of all parties and classes of society in repairing our losses and saving what the flames had not devoured, was the paramount thought of the people, and every citizen, irrespective of party or creed, and call to the important positions to be filled our best and ablest men. With this end in view, the leaders of both parties, together with such prominent and influential citizens as desired to do so, met and made it a common cause, and with an absence of disagreement and disaffection positively wonderful, conferred with each other, and decided upon a ticket to place before the people for unanimous election. It was then hoped and believed that a political contest of any character could be wholly avoided, and that the people would ratify, without a dissenting voice, the suggestions made to them. In this the originators of the Fire-Union ticket were disappointed. A few professional place-hunters, men who had made office-seeking a life-long study and practice, disgusted to see their ability to secure the places they had so fiercely struggled for, determined to nominate an opposition ticket. In their desperate desire for political profit and preferment they altogether lost sight of the earo prospect of disgrace, defeat, and never-ending humiliation, and, rushing full for all, they threw themselves into the gap, and inaugurated the fight. The poor fools fell out among themselves, and a more pitiful spectacle than those wretched bummers presented during the short campaign could scarcely be imagined. They spent every dollar in the vain hope of getting it back as pensioners on the people, and brought to bear all the dirty and disreputable agencies known to politics. The Fire-Union people, having for their support every respectable newspaper in the city, and relying upon the cooperation of all good citizens, made comparatively little effort, trusting to the character of their ticket for success. The result has justified their expectations, and Chicago has proved true to herself.

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THE RESULT.

The following table will give an idea of the vote for Mayor. Owing to the customary slowness of the judges of election, it is impossible to give all the returns for this officer even. What returns have come in, show that the Fire-Proof ticket has been triumphantly and overwhelmingly elected—city, county, and town officers. Mr. Ouahan ran far ahead of his ticket, but not enough to save him.

Ward.	Precinct.	Medill.	Holden.
1.	1	132	9
	2	146	7
	3	207	52
	4	307	56
	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	1	266	34
	2	380	6
	3	94	69
	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	1	651	69
	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
	4	115	64
	5	365	76
	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.	1	279	142
	2	278	9
	3	233	81
	4	484	31
	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
	6	1,495	60
5.	1	631	56
	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3	348	53
	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.	1	579	100
	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.	1	195	115
	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3	551	90
	4	210	123
	5	189	108
	6	54	157
8.	1	552	141
	2	325	97
	3	153	141
	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	5	234	96
9.	1	739	264
	2	95	73
	3	139	154
	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
	6	280	97
10.	1	560	189
	2	250	54
	3	155	130
	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.	1	330	206
	2	176	98
	3	102	112
	4	329	65
	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.	1	323	217
	2	457	31
	3	98	50
	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	5	665	36
	6	420	15
	7	430	14
	8	176	14
13.	1	1,103	24
	2	1,102	35
	3	1,102	35
	4	378	21
14.	1	705	146
	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3	239	208
	4	146	101
	5	80	68
15.	1	627	625
	2	338	21
	3	339	23
	4	331	33
16.	1	797	48
	2	80	16
	3	143	8
	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
17.	1	554	181
	2	1,000	140
	3	61	11
	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
18.	1	155	70
	2	141	17
	3	161	17
	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
19.	1	675	49
	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3	119	19
	4	151	21
	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
20.	1	699	96
	2	1,000	1,000
Total.		33,000	6,000
Majority for Medill.			5,000

ALDERMEN.

The following Aldermen on the Fire-Proof ticket have probably been elected:

Wards.	
1. Chauncey T. Bowen.	11. Harvey Durod.
2. Arthur Dixon.	12. Monroe Heath.
3. J. W. Medlanis.	13. George Schoverick.
4. H. H. Honore.	14. E. R. Cleveland.
5. E. S. Stone.	15. Thomas A. Stout.
6. J. C. Dore.	16. Charles C. Colvin.
10. L. L. Boal.	20. Charles L. Woodman.

The following wards have probably elected the opposition Aldermen:

Fifteenth Ward. J. J. McGrath.
Eighteenth Ward. Thomas Carney.
Seventeenth Ward. [illegible]

The returns from the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Seventeenth Wards is doubtful.

COUNTY TOWNS.

CALUMET.

BLUE ISLAND, Cook County, Nov. 7.—The vote of Calumet was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 148, of which Beveridge received 82; Hurd, 66; Atwood, 148; Harms, 146; Grand, 148. Commissioners—Henry Hall, 144; Rehlander, 144; Hartz, 146; Conley, 104; Frost, Holland, King, Thompson, Dennehy, Evans, Clark, Courtney, and Lynch, 146 each.

RIVERSIDE.

RIVERSIDE, Cook County, Nov. 7.—Riverside completely Fire-Proof. Seventy votes for the Fire-Union ticket—fought for the bummers.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 7.—The election passed off very quietly, and the vote polled was some two-thirds of a full vote. Beveridge, Republican, for Congressman-at-Large, has 944 majority in this county; Rose, Republican, for Secretary of State, has 900 or 700 majority; and Rowe, Republican, for Surveyor, 872 majority. The county has probably been carried by the Democrats, but by a reduced majority.

ROCK ISLAND, Nov. 7.—General Beveridge carries this county by 29 majority, and the county by a small majority. All the Republican candidates are elected by about the same vote.

MONMOUTH, Nov. 7.—[Special Correspondence.] Beveridge, 857; Hurd, 857; Atwood, 857; Fleming, 857; Thatcher, 857. For Sheriff—Hamilton, 857.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 7.—The vote of Elgin is: For Congressman-at-Large—Beveridge, 630; Hayes, 327. County Treasurer—Lewis, 736; Baldock, 78. County Surveyor—Kendall, 631; Pepper, 182.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—The election held to-day passed off very quietly. Not nearly over half of the full vote of the county has been cast. Springfield city and town give Beveridge about 200 majority, and stamp Republican candidates for the Legislature with the same majority. Republican gain of 164. The returns from the various towns come in slowly. Sheup, Republican, runs Baker, Democrat, pretty close, and if Baker is elected it will be by a very small majority.

ATHENS, Ill., Nov. 7.—Baldock, independent candidate for County Treasurer, has a majority in Aurora of 267; Batavia, 69; Sugar Grove, 41; Congressman-at-Large—Aurora, Lewis, Republican, 134; Blackburnian, 2; Hayes, Democratic, 66; majority for Beveridge, 66.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 7.—Henry Snapp, Republican candidate for Congress, will carry Will County by at least 1,500 majority. He has carried this city by 83 majority, being a Republican gain of over 400. Private advices from other counties indicate that he will carry the district by about 4,000.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 7.—Cairo gives a Democratic majority on the whole ticket: Hayes, 61 majority; Reynolds, Democrat, State Senator, 44 majority; Martin, Democrat, County Treasurer, 42 majority.

DIXON, Ills., Nov. 7.—The vote is light, with slight Republican gains. Canton polls about half her vote, and Beveridge has 92 majority. The county ticket has an average majority of 55.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 7, 9 p. m.—Good election weather to-day. Scattering returns indicate a large vote, and insure the election of General Washburne and the whole Republican ticket by a large majority, with a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

In this city 1,700 votes were cast. Doolittle's majority, 115. The other majorities are from 110 for Rice, Democrat, for Lieutenant-Governor, to 9 for Ennis, Republican, for State Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—Kenosha city—Washburne, Republican, 84 majority; Republican gain over 1866, of 22.

Mount Pleasant, Racine County—Washburne 80 majority; Republican loss of 4.

Caledonia, Racine County, Washburne 43; Republican gain 24.

Kilbourn City, Wis—Washburne 92.

Berlin, Green Lake County, Wis—Washburne 222 majority.

Wyocena, Columbia County—Washburne 56; Republican loss, 35.

Doylestown—Washburne, 56.

Arlington, Columbia County—Washburne, 29; Republican loss of 4.

Ft. Winnebago, Columbia County—Doolittle, 28; Democratic gain, 29.

Portage, Columbia County—Doolittle, 230; Democrat le gain, 152.

Oak Grove, Juneau County—Doolittle, 37 majority; Republican gain, 6.

Hubbard, Dodge County—Doolittle, 314 majority; Democratic gain, 4.

Wyocena, Columbia County—Washburne's majority, 69; Republican loss, 6.

Fall River City—Washburne, 86 majority; Republican loss, 81.

Burlington, Racine County—Doolittle, 176 majority; Democrat loss, 5.

Spring Green, Sauk County—Washburn, 65 majority; Republican loss, 27.

Caledonia, Racine County—Doolittle, 80 majority; Democratic gain, 29.

Portage, Jefferson County—Doolittle, 230; Democrat le gain, 152.

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Eagle, Waukesha County—Doolittle, 10 majority; Republican loss, 81.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1871.

FOURTH WEEK AFTER THE FIRE.

That Chicago will at no distant day recover her commercial strength is a fact now admitted by the journals of all the cities toward which we once stood in the attitude of rivals; and notably by those of Cincinnati and St. Louis. Hence they are urging their men of business and capitalto make diligent use of their present opportunities to secure and retain trade in the districts where we formerly met them on terms of equality.

It is now four weeks since the fire, and we have got far enough into the work of clearing away the ashes and rebuilding our city to need no forbearance in a commercial point of view at the hands of our rivals. Their charity in our misfortune is thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged, but we recognize their right to gain any advantages in the way of trade that chance throws in their way. We are once more on our feet, with a full stomach, and we welcome them again to the friendly contest for commercial supremacy. We have not much to offer in the way of cheap. We have small exhibition to make in the way of architecture and plate-glass windows. We do not wear good clothes. We are decidedly shabby. But we have within us an abundance of the same mettle that made the former Chicago a great city. We have an undisputed credit in all the markets of the world. We have the same geographical position that we had before the fire. We have an enlarged and improved experience in the way of building cities. We have as many railways as before, and as many trains running on them, and all as heavily laden. We have as large and prosperous a country-built and tilled with reference to us, as before the fire. Our harbor is as full of shipping as ever. Our merchants are reestablished, in less commodious houses indeed, but in such quarters that they will be prepared for the exigencies of the coming season. We have elected a first-rate city and county government. We have the money in hand to pay the interest on our city debt, and to rebuild our burned bridges and public offices. We have faith in God, and a heart full of gratitude to the whole world for its timely assistance in the hour of our calamity. And now we start again to achieve honorable distinction among American cities, a trifle crippled, a little hurt, somewhat untidy in outward seeming, but with still unconquered souls.

THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

It may seem strange that it is necessary to state that the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, to whom has been committed the duty of disbursing relief to the oppressed, is *not* the organization known as the "Young Men's Christian Association." An attempt has been made to create the impression among the poor that the two associations were one and the same thing, and to create a prejudice among certain classes against the Relief and Aid Society, on the ground that it was an ecclesiastical or denominational body, especially charged with the spiritual welfare of the publics, and making material aid subordinate to the means of grace. Many persons of ordinary intelligence, who ought to know better, believe the two organizations to be the same, and, in the recent struggle to transfer the money and provisions to the Aldermen, this impression was cultivated by those seeking the change.

The Young Men's Christian Association is a useful society, and does not wish to be compromised with any other organization. It does its own work in its own way. In explaining that the two associations are distinct, we should also state that the officers and managers of the two organizations are also distinct, and are in no way affiliated in a sectarian or official sense. The Chicago Relief and Aid Society addresses itself to the relief of the poor and destitute, and does not undertake at the same time to cultivate the spiritual tastes or wants of any person. Theology is not in its line; it is simply an association to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, shelter the homeless, take care of the sick, and provide for the destitute.

THE CALIFORNIA MASSACRE.

The massacre of Chinese at Los Angeles, California, is one of those instances of barbarity which indicate that civilization, though it may restrain, does not always extirpate the brutal passions of the savage condition through which the human family has passed. A quarrel between two families of Chinamen led to a fight in which a man called to assist an officer was shot and killed. In one hour, a mob had attacked the whole Chinese population, murdered, by hanging or shooting, eighteen persons, including one woman and one boy, and robbed and pillaged the houses of these unfortunate people. A grosser act of barbarity was never committed by the Apaches or Navajoes. There is not a day that there are not in San Francisco, or in any other large city of the country, family quarrels resulting in fights. The records of our Police Courts attest that such feuds are common among Christian white people. An officer tried to stop an officer undertook to interfere in such occasions both factions turn upon him is equally a characteristic of the habits of our civilized race. The Chinese were but imitating our people in a custom as old as our laws, and as universal as our civilization. The shooting of the man who was aiding an officer was of course an outrage, but afforded no more a pretext for the indiscriminate murder of the Chinese than would the slaughter of all the lodgers at the Sherman House be justified because one unknown person staying there had killed some other man.

The Los Angeles mob not only killed the Chinamen, but they resorted to the most depraved brutality. They mutilated some of their victims alive, and upon the dead bodies of others perpetrated the most disgusting outrages. They added robbery to murder. Knowing that the Chinese convert their money into coin, the attack was doubtless to some extent inspired by a hope of plunder. The local papers estimate the amount of coin actually carried off at from $10,000 to $15,000, and to this must be added eighteen men killed and a dozen others wounded.

Some time ago we read of the sudden rising of a portion of the people of a Chinese town, and the massacre of a large number of Christian foreigners, to whose presence in the country superstitution had attributed various injurious influences. The whole world stood aghast at the barbarity of the Asiatics. But these Asiatics had at least the plea of religious teaching. They murdered, as Christian people in all ages have murdered, each other, under religious fanaticism. Foreign nations, however, have not respected this plea, and demands have been made upon the Chinese for the execution of the ring-leaders in the inhuman massacre.

How do we stand before the civilized world? We are just emerging with great difficulty from that depraved sentiment, once universal in one section, that the murder of a negro called for no legal reparation, save a pecuniary compensation to the owner for the loss of his property. In many sections of this country, to-day, public sentiment holds it to be at most but a trivial offence to kill a negro, or a half dozen negroes; and "sass" or impudence on the part of a dusky citizen is accepted as a full justification for his murder. Under our laws we invite the laborers of all quarters of the globe hither to enjoy that personal peace, freedom, and security which we say to conceives are not to be had elsewhere. These Chinese have come hither. They are not paupers. They are thrifty, hard-working people. They seek no interference with our political affairs; all they ask is permission to live and to labor. The law secures them this, but public sentiment on the Pacific denies it. They are pursued by the public with a persecution that has not even the flimsy plea of religious intolerance. They are maltreated because they are Chinese, because they are aliens; and this maltreatment for this cause is latterly perpetrated by others who are equally aliens by birth. The recent massacre at Los Angeles was committed, it is said, by the roughs and thieves of the native (Spanish) population. But that does not lessen the malignity of the murder, nor does it change the national responsibility. The massacre, in the judgment of mankind, will rank with the like massacres committed by the savages of the Plains. It has not a redeeming feature. It is barbarity personified, and barbarity rendered more infamous because committed by a people possessing a higher civilization and a Christian education.

THE MORMON DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Hooper, the Delegate in Congress from Utah, is in Washington upon a supposed mission to the government from the threatened polygamists. He frankly states that polygamy will die of itself without any interference. He states that not a young man or woman in Utah is in favor of polygamy; the second generation will have none of it. But the Mormons, who now number 125,000 persons, are extremely solicitous upon another point. All the children born in the Territory, and many of them of marriageable age, are descendants of mothers who were polygamists. These sons and daughters, who are to be the future men and women of the Territory, are opposed to any law or proceeding which is to stamp them as illegitimate. They ask that Utah be admitted as a State with a constitutional provision prohibiting polygamous relations, and legitimatizing all the births in the Territory. This wholesale legitimatizing has been recently enacted in all the Southern States where the marriage relation was extensively ignored, if not prohibited, among the colored people. This measure, Mr. Hooper states, embodies the sentiments and wishes of all the rising generation of Utah, and he suggests that this disposition of the question of polygamy will be more effectual in its suppression than an effort to convict an entire people, and to degrade the very population who want voluntarily to get rid of the institution. So says Hooper.

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

The prospective emancipation of slaves in Brazil is giving rise to speculations upon the effect it will have upon the production of sugar and coffee. It is claimed that neither of these crops has ever been successfully produced save with slave or coolie labor, and it is argued that if the emancipation of slaves in Brazil be followed by the same results that have followed emancipation in other countries, the production of these staple products of that country must materially decline, unless coolie labor be substituted for that of Africans. The following comparative figures are given to sustain this theory. The productions before and after emancipation are thus compared:

COFFEE		
West Indies, production	1827	26,000 tons.
Same, production	1868	8,000 tons.
Brazil	1858	700,000 bags.
Brazil	1870	2,000,000 bags.
Java, Sumatra, and Ceylon	1857	26,000 tons.
Same	1868	36,000 tons.

SUGAR.		
Jamaica	1838	190,000 hhds.
Jamaica	1870	38,000 hhds.
Louisiana	1853	110,000 hhds.
Louisiana	1860	170,000 hhds.
Louisiana	1870	145,000 hhds.
Cuba	1827	125,000 tons.
Cuba	1870	500,000 hhds.
Porto Rico	1836	498,000 cwt.
Porto Rico	1870	1,725,000 cwt.
Brazil	1842	30,000 tons.
Brazil	1870	200,000 tons.
Philippine Islands	1855	150,000 tons.
Same	1870	80,000 tons.

It was once claimed that slave labor was essential to the growth of cotton; but this has been exploded by the constant increase in the product of this article since the war, until now the annual product equals that of the most prolific crop of the days of slavery. There is no reason to doubt that it will continue to be grown, and profitably to the free Louisiana has not recovered; but though the growth of cotton was equally subject to the depressing circumstances of the war, unlike the sugar lands, the cotton fields have not suffered as have the sugar districts from the unusual floods and overflows of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

If it should follow that the growth of coffee and sugar must fail except where slave and coolie labor exists, and the emancipation already engaged in Brazil should also take place in Cuba, it will not affect in any other the question of the wisdom or justice of the abolition of slavery. If these products are dependent upon the continuance of a great wrong, the wrong should be repealed, no matter what the consequences may be. Cuba and Brazil, if they cannot produce sugar and coffee without slavery, must produce something else.

But should such a result be produced, it will involve the transfer of the whole trade in those commodities to those countries where coolie labor is employed. The most direct route to and from these countries is by way of the Pacific, and our cities on that coast will become the great points of importation for distribution of those two great commodities of the world's commerce.

The accounts of the grain crops of Europe are not encouraging. It has been ascertained that both Germany and Italy will have a large deficit, and in the Russian States, Gallicia, Posen, Brandenburg, and Silesia the yield is small; while the crops have wholly failed in Saxony, Hanover, Westphalia and the Rhineland. In Russia the wheat crop is generally a failure. The northern parts of Russia are gradually declining as wheat-growing provinces. The grain crops in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark are below the average. The barley crop is comparatively a failure in Germany, but in Italy it is very poor, except in one province. Along the Mediterranean shore the yield has hardly equalled what will be needed for home consumption. There are no accounts from Hungary, which is now the reliance of Europe for wheat. The deficit in the European stock will have to be drawn from the United States.

The trade between California and Japan for 1871 has largely increased over that of 1869, which was larger than any preceding year. The exports for 1871 amount to $1,929,000, against $1,607,000 in 1869. The export of flour to Japan and China, in 1871, amounts to 306,000 barrels, against 127,000 barrels in 1869. Among the recent arrivals in California for shipment overland to England were 1,200 pounds of crude India-rubber, and 50 tons of English walnuts from Central America. Coffee is also beginning to reach California from Central America.

The Auditor of State of Illinois has certified that the rate of taxes on the assessment for 1871, including all purposes, will be nine mills on the dollar, or 90 cents on each $100 of valuation. The details of the levy are: For revenue purposes, 5 1/2 and a half mills; for schools, two mills; for canal redemption fund, one and a half mill.

One of the han dbills circulated in the interest of the sorehead ticket asked the question whether the voters of Chicago were less patriotic than their sires, who "preferred to die before they paid their taxes."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A new Presbyterian Church has just been dedicated at Whitehall.

—The Quincy police force is uniformed similar to that of New York.

—Two prisoners escaped from the new Perry County jail at Pinckneyville, November 1, by attacking the jailer, who had entered their cell, and overpowering him. They were pursued by a colored man and one of them captured; the other is still at large.

—In the St. Clair County Court, recently, the county joined the case against the Wiggins Ferry Company, involving a large parcel of land which the latter laid claim to. The land in question is worth $1,000,000. The Ferry Company gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

—The Post Office at Gilman was entered on the 1st inst., and robbed of $8 in change. All the letter in the office were torn open.

The Rock Island *Union* of the 8th says: "The government engineers on Saturday began the construction of a coffer-dam between the draw pier of the new bridge and the shore of the island. This coffer will hug the shore, and be 1,200 feet in length. It is for the purpose of enabling workmen to deepen the channel so that boats can pass through on this side of the draw with equal facility in low water as on the other. This coffer is being protected by a breakwater. It will be completed in ten days. The bridge constructionists have commenced erecting the false work for the third span of the bridge, the iron for which is daily expected. Seventeen car loads of iron for the draw span are also due."

IOWA.

Wright County has lost some 1,500 bushels of grain, hundreds of tons of hay, and many miles of fence, destroyed by prairie fires this fall.

—Next spring Corydon will build a business block, a hotel, and a bank.

—A little son of John Carrán, near De Witt, met with a frightful death the other day. He was herding cattle, and tied the halter of his horse around his body. When found his brains had been dashed out and his body horribly mangled.

—Stephen Boone, of Waterloo, a freight conductor on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, was run over and killed at Earlville, last Thursday night.

—A Cedar Rapids man has a dozen of ten silk dresses, which he intends to break to harness.

—The Oskaloosa *Herald* says: "John Dirth, of Parlley, concluded he would commit suicide the other day,—his father-in-law was not kind enough to him. He went to a drug store and took it, and in a few moments went home and took it, and in a few moments was rolling on the floor in mortal agony. The doctor was sent for. He came, and brought the drug-gist along, who spoiled the whole sensation by letting it out that he had suspected the young man's intention, and had sold him chalk instead of arsenic. The young man was well in a minute."

WISCONSIN.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Wisconsin State Musical Association will be held at Milwaukee, November 21-24.

—The Hon. David Williams, of East Delavan, died recently. In 1857 he was a member of the state Assembly, and for two years was President of the State Agricultural Society.

—The cheese factory at Oakfield, Fond du Lac County, has manufactured 80,000 pounds of cheese this season, containing 850,000 pounds of milk. It pays patrons by donation, it opens the whole question of the *site*, which, as old members of the academy will remember, is a young lawyer.

Fourth If built in one of the parks, there is at this moment, in the hands of the academy directors, enough means to rebuild at once, handsomely. This is a matter of no small importance, and one merely technical or legal difficulty as to the prescribed modes of using the academy funds should be permitted to stand in the way.

Fifth. It would give, perhaps the only chance the academy can hope for, of sometime having a living zoological and botanical collection, which it could easily have, and ought to have, in one of the parks. In this connection I need only point to the example of Central Park, in New York city.

Sixth. As to the location, I would suggest Union Park, or any site, or, if there is to be a park of any considerable magnitude on the Michigan avenue lake front, let it be there. Lincoln Park, or any site west of it, would be too far from the centre of the city. In one of these let a suitable lot be set apart, sufficient for one of the ultimate purposes to which a park can be devoted.

I make these suggestions under the firm conviction that they indicate the true policy of the academy for the immediate future.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6. J. S. JEWELL.

—A Pine Island (Goodhue County) cow broke into a neighbor's field, fell into a deep hole and was found dead. The accident so discouraged the digging apparatus that it was necessary for Mr. Joseph Harrison to descend into his well, and, trusting his weight to too weak a strap, it parted and let him fall to the bottom, but he escaped with a bruised body, with serious bruises, but no fractured bones.

—The Rev. W. H. Milburn, the celebrated blind preacher, lately separated from the Episcopal Church, and now a Methodist minister, is visiting Minnesota on a lecturing tour.

KANSAS.

The Atchison *Champion* says that when the train on the Central Branch Railroad left Waterville on the morning of the 31st ult., a furious storm was prevailing, and the snow had already fallen to a depth of two inches.

—The Agricultural Report for October places the corn crop of Kansas above that of all other States. The averages given are: Kansas, 119; Iowa, 114; Missouri, 112; Nebraska, 112; New Hampshire, 111; Minnesota, 110; Wisconsin and Delaware, 108; Connecticut, 106; Ohio, 104; Maryland, 100; Massachusetts, 100; Arkansas and New Jersey, 98; Rhode Island, 91.

—Louis Coffee and Ed. Porter, of Fort Scott, both colored, became involved in a difficulty about a woman, recently. The latter was stabbed and instantly killed, and Coffee is now in jail.

—Owing to agricultural fairs not "play, money" it is believed that a valuable water power awaits improving there. There is also some excitement in that young city about a vein of gold-bearing quartz in its vicinity.

—Atchison proposes to vote $40,000 in subsidies, to be divided between foundries, manufactories, hotels, stores, banks, and dens.

—Some time since Salina boasted of a man entering a claim and swearing that he was the head of a family of twenty-two children. Topeka will not be behind. Now comes a man entering a claim in the Land Office there who swears he has twenty-four children, and has given twenty-two of them a good common school education.

MISSOURI.

J. B. Coulson, son of Judge Coulson, of Gallatin, was killed by jumping from an engine which had run off the track near Trenton, last week.

—The trial of Thomas Covington, at Bolivar, for the murder of Sidney F. Norcross, last May, was commenced on Saturday.

—The Chillicothe Council is considering a proposition for the construction of a canal by which the city can be supplied with water for manufacturing purposes.

—A prisoner escaped from the Shelbyville jail by battering a hole against the limestone wall, and, after it was sufficiently heated, throwing on water, causing the wall to crack open.

—A daughter of Oliver French, of Perry County, while cutting down weeds, came upon a copperhead snake, which wound itself around her leg. She has suffered greatly since.

—The Prairie du Chien *Courier* says the Mississippi, which for the last few months has been in a stagnant condition almost owing to the small quantity of water flowing into it, has, within the last few days, received a large accession to its volume. It is now fairly perceptible on the "flats."

MINNESOTA.

A young man named William Jaspers, employed on a farm near St. Paul, has recently leading a huge bull to water by a rope fastened to a ring in the bull's nose. While thus engaged, the rope by some means became broken or detached, when the bull at once attacked his keeper in the most ferocious manner, knocking him down and tossing him into the air again and again. The unfortunate man sustained a number of dangerous injuries, the most serious of which was a gash extending the whole length of the left breast, under the clavicle, and two inches deep, exposing the arteries so that the pulsations of the heart could be seen.

—The city of St. Paul has certainly made rapid strides during the past twelve months, both as regards population and increase in the number of public and private buildings. The last census was taken in the summer of 1870, when the population was about 21,000. At the present time, competent judges are confident that the population is not less than 32,000.

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—A daughter of Oliver French, of Perry County, while cutting down weeds, came upon a copperhead snake, which wound itself around her leg. She has suffered greatly since.

—Moses Spencer, a section hand on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, while in a state of intoxication, fell backward down the stairs of the Elsworth House, at Cuffenmall, on the 31st ult., breaking his neck and killing himself instantly. Spencer was from Janesville, Wis.

KENTUCKY.

A dreadful accident occurred at the Belcher Mine, near Gold Hill, on the 1st, by which one miner, Andrew Wilson, was instantly killed, and another, John Beckely, severely injured. They were thrown from the "cage," which was used for lowering men to the "levels."

RAILROADS.

The St. Joseph & Denver Railroad Company have ordered fifteen first-class Baldwin locomotives.

—Wolf, Carpenter & Co. have bought at Sheriff's sale the road-bed, depot grounds, and franchises generally of the St. Louis & Cedar Rapids Railroad, from Ottumwa to Skeunruc, Iowa, for $50,000.

—J. H. Gardner, formerly Superintendent of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, has received the appointment of General Manager of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad.

—Work on the Burlington & Southwestern Road has commenced in Putnam County, Mo.

—Horace B. Wilbur, Esq., of Boston, has been appointed Treasurer of the Vermont Central Railroad. This corporation controls and manages more than 600 miles of railway, and a line of steam packets plying between all the lake ports from Ogdensburgh to Chicago and Duluth.

—The grading on the Mississippi Valley & Western Railway, from Canton to Keokuk, Iowa, has been finished, and the track laying will commence in a few days. It is expected that the road will be completed from Quincy to Keokuk by the middle of December.

—The annual report of the Boston & Maine Railroad shows the total receipts for the past sixteen months to be $721,484, of which $621,613 was from passengers, and $1,661,497 from freight. The total expenses for the same period were $1,886,151, leaving as the net earnings $393,343.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Fitchburg Railroad, in Boston, on Friday last, it was voted to unite with the Worcester & Nashua Railroad in a lease of the contemplated Lancaster Road, and to construct a branch from this road to the main branch at Concord.

The Chicago Academy of Science.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I will you give place to a few suggestions in regard to the future of the Chicago Academy of Science?

In a conversation with Dr. J. M. Wood worth, a few days after the fire, he suggested that a place be secured for it in one of the public parks. Doubtless the same suggestion has occurred to others. The value of the collection, I need not say, is not to be estimated in dollars and cents. Its contents would be less liable to destruction than if standing near other buildings. I need not say much on this head, after our late Athenæum experience, in which one of the finest collections, in some respects, in the world, was totally destroyed. If possible, the future building should be so placed as to be beyond the reach of the conflagration of other buildings in the neighborhood. In no place in the city limits can this be done, unless on one of the parks, which a collection as we have just described is not a second time be imperilled, in obedience to minor considerations, such as superior convenience, or individual preferences. Placed where its liability to destruction by fire is reduced to a minimum, the same expensive care in reconstruction might not be necessary that certainly would be if rebuilt on the old site, or any similar one.

Second. Because it would save the entire expense of a lot. The academy collection is a public institution. It is a public means of education. It is clearly entitled to public, even municipal favor. But to give the ground to build on, in one of the parks, does not cost the city anything. Then where could a large and varied natural history collection so well fulfil its popular ends as in a public park? It might, and ought to, be made an ornament and attraction to the park itself, to performance of which service it would contribute much by need judicial controversy to establish title. Even if the land is donated out of its dead-weight debt. The accident so dischar

operating, and between them the bulk of the logs were taken up. The market closed active.

FREIGHTS.—There was a fair inquiry at about last week's prices.

Lumber Market.

There was very little doing in carge lumber to-day, the sales being confined to those left over yesterday. Few vessels arrived. Prices were steady. The following sales were reported. No dealers who were not at the polls.

Cargo of schr J. F. Tracy; Manistee, 130 m ft assorted and scantling, at $18.00 for 20 ft and over, and $17.00 for 16 ft and under. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of scow Harriet Ann, White Lake, 80 m ft delivered lumber at $18.00; 60 m lath at $2.15. Sold by E. M. Dashleby.

Cargo of scow Speed, Manistee, 100 m ft inshore at $17.50 for joists and scantling, and $13.00 for edge boards. Sold by E. K. Hickford.

ON TRACK.

Business was rather quiet, but prices were unchanged, at $1.50@3.75 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

AT THE YARDS.

There was less doing in the yards, owing to the election, but prices were a shade firmer on common lumber; other descriptions unchanged. We quote:

First clear, 1 inch to 3 inch	$ 50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	35.00@37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00@42.00
First and second clear flooring, together	28.00@30.00
Common siding	23.00
Common flooring, dressed first	23.00
Common flooring, dressed second	20.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	25.00@26.00
A stock boards	16.00@17.00
B stock boards	12.00@13.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, &c., 16 feet and under	12.00
Fencing	10.00@11.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00@21.00
Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00
Clear joists, split	16.00@18.00
Clear posts, round	10.00@12.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.15
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@4.00

FURNITURE.

FIRE-PROOF FURNITURE!

HALE & BRO.,

10, 12, 14 & 16 Canal-st.

Parlor Sets,
Chamber Sets,
Diningroom Sets,
Kitchen Sets.

Mattresses, of all kinds.

A large lot STANDING DESKS and SITTING DESKS, Office CHAIRS, Etc., just in.

Good Work and Low Prices. First come, first served.

HALE & BRO.,

10 to 16 Canal-st., bet. Lake and Randolph.

CLOTHING.

REMEMBER,

WHEN IN WANT OF

FINE CLOTING!

The Old-established House of

G. T. BELDING & CO.,

NOW

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

Have now on hand a splendid assortment of

FINE READY-MADE COTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Also a fine assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods

A fine and well-assorted stock of PIECE GOODS, to make to order.

Prices guaranteed lower than ever.

Edwards, Bluett & Co.,

45 & 47 West Madison-st.

376 South State-st.

BAGS.

BAGS! BAGS!

Orders promptly filled at the lowest market rates, for

Seamless Bags,
Burlap and Gunny Bags,
Flour Sacks.

PRINTED TO ORDER.

Grocers' Paper Bags.

Hart, Asten & Co.,

5 & 7 WEST MADISON-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Grain, Seeds,

DRESSED HOGS.

POPE & DAVIS,

Commission, 49 West Washington-st., Chicago. Prompt attention to business. Correspondence, &c., invited.

N. B.—There has not been, at any time, any interruption in the payment by us of sight drafts against shipments.

W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.

A. C. KELLOGG & CO.,

Steam Job Printers,

48 West Washington-st.,

AND

46 South Desplaines-st.,

Are Prepared to Fill all Orders Promptly

CALL AND SEE US.

T. E. MULDOWNY,

(Formerly of 81 North Clark-st.)

Will open with a fresh stock of imported wines and liquors at 111 West Washington-st. on THURSDAY, November 9, where he will be happy to see his old friends and the public in general.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Hale,	- Hiram Dunham & Co.
Thomas F. Eldridge,	- Dunham, Dunham & Co.
Samuel S. Isaac,	- John S. & Isaac Wright & Co.
Josiah S. Ellis,	- Spaulding, Elliot & Co.
M. F. Hunt,	- Lewis Brothers & Co.
Walter H. Lewis,	- Townsend & Co.
Edward M. Townsend	- J. C. Hoyt & Co.
Jacob Reed,	- Reed, Hoyt & Co.
S. S. Fisher,	- Fisher, Speir & Co.
James Enoch, Enoch, Hanguand & Pomeroy, (Cincinnati)	
Newell Smith,	- Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George E. Vinter,	- Vinter, Bro. & Co.
Horace Gray,	- James F. White & Co.
Edward F. Poor,	- Penny, Poor & Co.
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Henry Airey,	- Airey, Allen & Co.
Wm. Foster,	- Whittemore, Post, Foster & Co.
Jacob Seligman,	- J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William F. Brimhall,	- Brimhall, Nye & Co.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and others generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very favorable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM F. BRINTNALL, President.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

239, 241, 243 & 245 West Madison-st.,

(Six Blocks directly west of New Sherman House).

Has now in stock full lines of Prints, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Tickings, Stripes, Checks, Denims, Cotton Flannels, Woollen Flannels, Cloths, Repellants, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Negligee Shirts, Ribbons, Trimmings, Laces, Worsted Goods, Notions, and the LARGEST STOCK OF HOSIERY IN CHICAGO; in fact, a full line of all kinds of goods connected with the general Dry Goods Trade.

We shall be pleased to see both old and new customers, and can promise them THE BEST-ASSORTED STOCK IN THIS MARKET, at very low figures.

239, 241, 243 & 245 WEST MADISON-ST.

PAGE & FERRIS,

FORMERLY

J. B. PAGE & CO.,

DRY GOODS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

53 & 55 Ada-st.

C. W. & R. PARDRIDGE & CO.

are now opening a large and varied assortment of Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, BEDDING, ETC.

We have also resumed the manufacture of our celebrated SPRING BED, conceded by all to be the BEST BED MADE. Our customers can rely on buying the best goods, and saving at least 30 per cent.

Retail Stores, 253, 255 and 257 State-st.

Wholesale and Carpet Departments, corner State and Congress-sts. C. W. & R. PARDRIDGE & CO.

J. V. FARWELL & CO.

167 Michigan-av.

We are daily opening fresh lots of DOMESTICS, PRINTS, COTTON AND WOOL FLANNELS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Our New Building, 247 & 249 Monroe-st., between Market and Franklin, will be completed about Nov. 20, when we shall be able to again show our usual FULL VARIETY in all Departments.

FOR SALE.

CEDAR POSTS,

ROUND, SAWED and SPLIT, at lowest market figures. DAVIS & GILBREATH, Corner Archer-av. and Sullust.

One A. B. Taylor 3-Revolution Press, 32x48, in first-class order; price $1,400; one Newspaper Press, in good order; price $300; 4 Rollers for ink or paste, cheap for cash.

ALEXANDER CONNELL, 15 Spruce st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC.

C. A. WHITE'S

BEAUTIFUL

Songs, Duetts, Quartettes and Trios.

SONGS WITH CHORUSES.

Carry the sweet news calling	35c.
Gideon must up by the stile	35
Over the Rhine	35
Over the Little Bed	35
Her little bed we laid her	35
Sing, birdie, come	35
Little Kaffir	35

BALLAD.

Love nothing like | 35

The above are published with a fine lithograph.

TRIOS.

Soldier's Return	For soprano, tenor and bass	50
Our Flag	Duett for soprano and tenor	50
Hunter's Song	Duett for soprano and tenor	50
Tongue can tell	Duett with for tenor	40

QUARTETTES.

Twilight on the Lake	50
Song by the River	50
Queen of the Revel	50

MALE QUARTETTES.

Evening o'er the wave	75
Hark the Horn	50
Hunter's Evening Call	50
Upon a goodly wattle	40
Queen of the Beautiful	40

Sacred Quartettes.

Calls us to the path of right | 35
Let us assemble at the throne of prayer | 35
Let us meet hear our prayer | 35
Let us all like to live | 35
Let us all like to live | 35

The above are the most popular songs in the country. Copies sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

WHITE, SMITH & PERRY, Publishers, 208 and 209 Washington-st., Boston.

Passing Thro' the Fire.

A new Song and Chorus by

GEORGE F. ROOT,

Our first Publication since the Fire.

PRICE, 30 CENTS.

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of market price.

ROOT & CADY,

243 Michigan-av., Chicago.

National Chorus Book.

Just Published.

Contains a fine selection of Oratorio and Operatic Choruses, and a choice collection of new Glees, Quartettes, &c.

Is suitable, in general design to the well known "New Wreath," recommended to musical societies, conventions, and choirs.

Price, $1.50.

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

Richardson's New Method

FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

This well-proved Method has been 12 years before the public. Carefully revised, and highly recommended by eminent teachers. Its popularity has steadily increased in public favor, and it has attained a fairly reached the highest position, and seems likely to retain it for a long time.

ANNUAL SALE, 93,000 COPIES.

Correspondence to take lessons, now-a-day, and per-mail, 4 to 6 weeks, are very apt to be unsatisfactory and expensive.

Price, $2.75, post, postpaid, for the retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

TEAS.

[ESTABLISHED 1869.]

THE GREAT

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

No. 8 Church st., New York.

Importers and Jobbers of Teas.

P. O. Box 958.

A complete assortment of latest importations always on hand, and for sale in small or large parcels. Also, the most favorable terms. Also, the most favorable terms. Also, the most favorable terms.

CLOTHING.

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING,

Michigan-av., corner Adams-st.

Twice within the past year we have lost our entire stock by fire, but, thanks to such solid institutions as the Insurance Company of North America, the Liverpool & London & Globe, the North British & Mercantile, the Springfield F. & M., and many others, WE ARE SQUARE UPON OUR FEET AGAIN.

We ask neither discounts nor extensions from our creditors, and nothing from our debtors but prompt payment of bills at maturity. We are now receiving a large stock of Clothing from the East, which we offer our customers at cost and expenses, while accumulating stock of our own make. Our MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is already in operation, and we will give employment to 350 workmen during the winter. In our new Store we have more room and better light than heretofore. Owning the building, we have no rent to pay, and will work cheap ourselves, doing our utmost toward sustaining Chicago's former reputation of "the Best and Cheapest Clothing Market in the World."

Merchants of the West! Will you sustain us with a liberal share of your patronage.

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO.,

Cor. of Michigan-av. and Adams-st.

HENRY W. KING & CO.,

ARE NOW LOCATED AT

34 & 36 S. Canal-st.,

Where they are prepared to show a full line of

CLOTHING,

AND

Furnishing Goods.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

THE

EMPIRE

GAS BURNER

Stoves and Furnaces,

Together with a full line of Cook Stoves, are sold now, at before the fire, at

LEAVENWORTH'S,

218 West Lake-st.

BROWN BROTHERS,

226 East Monroe street,

(OLD PLACE)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hyatt's Patent Sidewalk "Lights,

AND HUNT'S CELEBRATED

"Dakota" Soft Coal Stoves,

May be found at the old quarters, as above, ready for orders.

HARDWARE.

PRINTWALL, TERRY & BELDEN,

Jobbers of Hardware,

HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

Ohio Planes,
Disston's Saws,
Chisels,
Rim Locks,
Maydole's Hammers, &c., &c.

Received, this day, car load of 12, 24, 27, extra Steel Iron.

Bright & Fence Wire,

Tin Plate, Solder,

&c. Address

57 West Lake-st.,

CHICAGO.

GROCERIES.

STANTON & CO.

Offer a full line of

Family Groceries,

Wines, Liquors, and Havana Cigars,

At 857 Wabash-av.

STANTON & CO.

ON MONDAY NOVEMBER 6,

J. B. Hodges

Will open at 573 State-st with a full stock of staple and fancy Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of the Buffalo City Insurance Company, a Bankrupt.

The undersigned hereby give notice that they have been duly appointed Special Receivers of the property, assets and effects of the Buffalo Insurance Company which has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, and that all persons have been enjoined, by the order of said Court, from making, and are forbidden to make, any payment of debts to and any delivery of any property belonging to it, said bankrupt, or of any of its officers, or any other person, except the undersigned as such Receiver, or from in any manner interfering with or removing any of the property of said bankrupt, except for the security and preservation thereof.

Dated Buffalo, Oct. 31, 1871.

HENRY MARTIN,
PETER J. PERRIS,
Special Receivers, &c.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of the Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company, a Bankrupt.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Special Receiver of the property, assets and effects of the Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which have been adjudged a Bankrupt by the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, and that all persons have been enjoined, by the order of said Court, from making, and are forbidden to make, any payments of any debts to said Bankrupt, or the delivery of any property belonging to it, to said Bankrupt, or any of its officers, or any other person except the undersigned as such Receiver, or from in any manner interfering with or removing any of the property of said Bankrupt, except for the security or preservation thereof.

Dated Buffalo, Oct. 31, 1871.

SHERMAN S. JEWETT,
Special Receiver, &c.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds.

These bonds, next to government, have obtained the widest popular sales. They are amply secured by the largest unconditional donation of land ever given by a government to a private corporation, the acres of land, besides the usual lien on the road-bed, rolling stock, etc., secure each $1,000 bond. Bonds, at as at present selling, are receivable for lands at the advance of 10 per cent, are receivable for lands of the Company at their lowest cash price. Bonds, coupon and registered, can be obtained of

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS,

Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts. Branch office, 62 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS LATIMER

WILL OPEN

A CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NOVEMBER 15th, in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, on Fulton-st., North Side.

Refers to Mr. Goudey and Mr. Chase, of Lake View, and her former patrons. She will continue her present German classes on the South and West sides, and may be addressed at her residence at

INSURANCE.

"The First in the Field!"

THE

HOME

Insurance Company,

OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Cash Capital, - - -	$500,000.00
Assets, Nov. 1, 1871, -	995,479.12
Liabilities, including Chicago Losses, - - -	355,479.12

Was the first Company to notify Policyholders in Chicago that it would pay claims in full.

The losses of the Company by the Chicago fire are being adjusted and paid as rapidly as possible.

Business solicited at fair rates. Adjusting Office for Chicago,

17 Eldridge-court.

Agents of the Company visiting the city are requested to call.

JACOB PESTRET, Gen'l Agent.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

LOCAL AGENTS.

10 Eldridge-court.

Continental Insurance Company of New York,

The following correspondence explains itself:

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 195 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, October 28, 1871.

Hon. Geo. W. Miller, superintendent Insurance Department, State of New York:

DEAR SIR: The failure of many insurance companies by the Chicago fire, after assurances had been given that they were able to pay all demands, and to pursue their business, has justified an apprehension in the public mind, and, perhaps, in your own, which it is important should be relieved.

We, therefore, so far as this company is concerned, request you, at your earliest convenience, to investigate its affairs, and to ascertain its position and ability to fulfill existing obligations, and all that may arise in the ordinary course of its business.

We wish, also, to call your attention to our increase of capital, already largely over-subscribed, and desire to know when we can close the subscription books, and call in the money, under your construction of the statute.

Your prompt attention will be regarded as a favor. Very respectfully, GEO. T. HOPE, President.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1871.

At the request of the Continental Insurance Company of the City of New York, I have taken the earliest opportunity, since the adjournment of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the company, and I find its condition to be as follows:

Its assets, amounting to $2,947,307.54, are invested in good and safely-paying stocks.

Its capital of five hundred thousand dollars is unimpaired, and it has a surplus of net assets largely in excess of the amount required to reinsure its outstanding risks, after providing for all other liabilities, including Chicago losses.

Its losses sustained in Chicago are in course of rapid adjustment, and leave the company with abundant ability to meet promptly its engagements, and to expend promptly to all customary claims.

The subscriptions to its original addition of five hundred thousand dollars to its capital are much greater than double the amount to which stockholders are entitled, and the subscription books must yet remain open until the 20th inst, at which time the subscriptions may be made closed.

(Signed) GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent.

MANHATTAN

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

New York Supreme Court.—Alexander M. C. Smith et al. against The Manhattan Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that by an order made in the above entitled action the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds, and effects of the Manhattan Insurance Company, and that—

1. All persons indebted to the said Company are required, on or before November 15, 1871, at the office of the Receiver, No. 6 Wall-st., in the city of New York, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Company, and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Company are required to deliver the same forthwith to the Receiver at his said office, on or before the day above named.

3. All creditors of said company are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands against said company to the said Receiver, at his office above named, on or before December 15, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of such company are required to forward the same to said Receiver in writing and in detail, on or before said 15th day of December, 1871, at his office, No. 6 Wall-st., in the city of New York.

Dated, New York, Oct. 24, 1871.

CHARLES E. WELDELL, Receiver.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys for Receiver, 111 Broadway, New York City.

SECURITY

Insurance Company.

New York Supreme Court.—Richard P. Bruff and Edward Cromwell against The Security Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order made in the above entitled action, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds, and effects of The Security Insurance Company of the City of New York, and that—

1. All persons indebted to such company are required, on or before November 11, 1871, at 59 Stock b'ds., at No. 29 Broadway, corner of Park Place, in the City of New York, to render an account of their debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such company and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the day above named.

3. All creditors of said company are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands against said company to the said Receiver, at the office above named, on or before December 11, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of such company are required to forward the same in writing and in detail, on or before said 11th day of December, 1871, at his office, No. 29 Broadway, corner of Park Place, in the city of New York. Dated New York, October 28, 1871.

E. HASTINGS, Receiver.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys for Receiver, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The undersigned, a member of the law firm of Barney, Butler & Parsons, will cheerfully give to those holding policies in either of the above companies all information desired by them on applying to him at his temporary office No. 68 Wabash-av., in Chicago.

Arrangements will be perfected during the present week for the adjustment and proof of losses and due notice given thereof.

T. E. HELMAN, Receiver.

Dated CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1871.

YONKERS & NEW YORK

Insurance Company.

All persons who have not presented their claims and proofs of loss should do so at once, and all policies outstanding should be presented for surrender, and property insured in solvent Companies.

The Company has been compelled to retire from the field, and has come into the hands of a Receiver.

No compromise has been proposed, and all its assets will be faithfully applied to a settlement of the Company's obligations. Claimants can facilitate matters by handing their claims at once to A. WILLIAMS, Adjuster for the Receiver, 100 Indiana-av.

MERCHANTS' & MECHANICS'

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF BALTIMORE.

Those holding claims for loss against this Company will please call at the "Sherman House," Room 10. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. P. CAMPBELL, President.

LAMAR INSURANCE CO.,

Of New York.

All persons holding policies in the above Company are requested to call on the subscriber, Room 12, Sherman House, after 2 p. m., and receive information concerning the condition of the Company.

A. E. FROTHINGHAM.

All Policy Holders

In the Republic, Germania, Home, Firemen's Garden City, and Commercial Insurance Companies, of Chicago, who have not yet called, are requested to call at No. 40 Wabash-av., up stairs.

Adjusting Office Republic Insurance Company, Chicago, 509 Wabash-av.

All persons having claims against this Company are requested to make regular proof of loss, and file them at once. Arrangements have been made to adjust their claims with all possible dispatch in the order in which they are filed.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.

Parties holding claims for loss or damages by the late fire, under policies of this company, will please present their proofs of loss at the office of C. O. Clarke, Esq., by the 20th inst.

WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.

CUNDURANGO.

CUNDURANGO!

THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, AND OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES.

Dr. P. T. KEENE, just returned from Nevada and brought with him a quantity of the genuine Cundurango Bark, secured through his official position as Consul and Exchange of the United States at the port of Ecuador, and the Government of that Republic, we are prepared to fill orders for it to a limited extent, and at a price about one-quarter of that which the cost of the bark will be after small supply shall be exhausted, as to charge.

A quantity article is now advertised and sold as Cundurango, which we have, at considerable expense, and during the past year, procured the same to be sent to us, with the co-operation of the authorities of Peru, the importance of which the public can judge, when we state that none but the genuine article will be sold by us; and we particularly call the attention of the public, for their protection, to this fact.

BLISS, KEENE & CO.,

50 Leonard-st., New York.

P. O. Box 3,828.

Refers to Hon. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Los Angeles, Cal.; Hon. Gen. Geo. Crook, Omaha, Neb.; Hon. Gen. Jno. Pope, St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. Gen. Jno. Gibbon, Helena, Montana; Hon. Gen. Alfred Sully, Yankton, Dakota; Hon. Gen. Jno. Ruggles, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Gen. Jno. Newton, Cincinnati, O.; Hon. Gen. Jno. Meredith Reid, Philadelphia, Pa

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Heating Apparatus for Polk Street Primary.—The School Business in the North Division to be Reorganized.—Aid Offered by St. Louis.—Washington School.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening in the board room, No. 271 West Randolph street, President Hayes in the chair. There were also present the following Inspectors: Barker, Stone, Tully, Walsh, Goggin, Reynolds, Richberg, Briggs, Moore, Meserve, Schintz, Shackford and Hambleton.

On motion of Inspector Shackford, the rules were suspended, and miscellaneous business taken up.

Inspector Moore moved that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, together with the School Agent, be authorized to award the contract for the heating apparatus of the new Polk Street Primary School.

The motion was agreed to.

Inspector Shackford said that three or four thousand buildings had been run up on the South Side and the children were running about the streets and rendering themselves a burden to every one, including themselves. He moved that a committee of three be appointed from the North Division to take steps for the reopening of the new school business in the North Division.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chair appointed as such committee: Inspectors Shackford, Schintz, and Hambleton.

A communication was received from the Board of Education of St. Louis, with an inquiry as to what assistance that body could lawfully render to the Chicago Board.

Mr. Pickard said that $700 had been forwarded to the board, exclusive of what had been sent to the general relief fund.

On motion, the communication was received, and Mr. Pickard requested to communicate with the board.

Mr. Pickard said the Directors of St. Louis had already efficiently employed the several Chicago teachers on their highest salaries.

A vote of thanks was also tendered the St. Louis Board.

Inspector Moore moved to reconsider the vote by which the Washington School was given up to a sectarian denomination for Pastor Hartman's Church; for the use as a place of worship on Sundays.

Inspector Richberg thought it indecorous in the board to take such action.

Inspector Moore said that applications were coming in for that purpose, but since the last meeting he had reconsidered that it was a violation of the charter. He did not want to have any of the schools given up to sectarian use.

Inspector Richberg moved to postpone the question for two weeks.

The motion was lost, and the motion to reconsider was carried.

A communication from E. H. Butler & Co., offering to furnish Mitchell's Primary Geography gratuitously to all such pupils as lost their text books, was thankfully received. A second communication from the same firm, offering text books at half price less 10 per cent, was referred to the Committee on Text Books.

On motion, Miss Hardings, as Assistant Clerk, was authorized to transcribe the proceedings of the records of the board taken from the safe.

On motion, it was determined to take a lease of the present rooms of the board at a rental of $75 per month.

A communication from Miss Haven, Principal of the Lincoln School, asked for reclassification, in order to make room for some less fortunate person than herself. Was received and referred, and the matter referred to the Committee on the Lincoln School.

On motion it was determined to authorize the Building and Supply Agent to employ a competent engineer to protect the boiler and heating apparatus of the Greenbelle School.

Bills to the amount of $1,221.62, reported by the Auditing Committee, were, on motion, ordered paid.

The School Agent's report from August to November, was received. It was to the following effect:

Cash on hand Aug 1	$5,836.33
Receipts, monthly payments of pupils	6,561.42
Expenditures	6,814.08
Cash on hand Nov. 1	$5,607.39

Of the cash on hand $1,164.81 is for investment, $2,185.00 for the payment of the balance of sundry accounts, and $2,253.77 for the payment of teachers.

The report was received and placed on file.

The board then adjourned.

THE RELIEF WORK.

Important Circular from the Executive Committee of the Relief and Aid Society.—$2,051,022.55 Received to Date.—The Question of Food and Shelter.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society are aware that the public desire to know the amount of the subscriptions to the relief fund. It is impossible at present to give a detailed account of the amounts, for the reason that purchases made in some cities—invoices of which have not yet reached us—are to be deducted from the gross amounts of the subscription. The previous report of our Treasurer stated the amount as accurately received at that date. We are now able to give the amount received to this date, November 7th, and the probable amount of the entire subscriptions with approximate accuracy. We have still not learned all.

Arrangements have been made by which the society draws a less rate on all its bankable money in bank, so that as our present information goes, and we think we have advices of all sums credited, the entire fund will vary but little from three millions and a half dollars. This includes the funds in the hands of the New York Chamber of Commerce, amounting to about six hundred thousand dollars, and the balance of the Boston fund, about one hundred and forty thousand dollars, but not yet credited, making eight hundred and forty-two thousand dollars, and yet placed to the credit of this society, but which may undoubtedly be relied upon for use, the needs of the hour.

As to our disbursements, we can only say that we are at present aiding 40,000 people at our regular distributing stations. Some of this vast number we believe in part only, but the greater portion to the extent of their daily wants. In addition to the work of the Special Relief Committee, for people who ought not to be sent to the general distributing points, and for the very interesting upon our funds. It is also in addition to the expenditures of the committee on existing charitable institutions.

The great matter pressing upon your committee is shelter for the coming winter, but where food people during the cold weather, but where and how they are to be housed permanently housed—we speak of the extreme question. To this end we have been aiding those burned out to replace small but comfortable houses upon their own or upon leased lots, where they can live not only this winter but next summer, and be ready to work in rebuilding the city. We have built 1,200 of which are really very comfortable, being 16x20 feet, with two rooms, one 12x16 feet, and one 8x16 feet, with a pitched and furnished floor, double and good windows, we have already furnished over 1,000, making permanent houses, some of six to a family for twenty thousand people, and with the seven thousand houses which we expect to build, shall have houses for thirty-five thousand people. Those houses, and some barracks, in both of which is a moderate outfit of furniture, such as stove, mattresses, and a little crockery, will consume, say a million and a quarter dollars, leaving two million and a quarter dollars which to meet all the demands for food, fuel, clothing, and general expenses from the 10th of October last, when we took the work, until the completion of the work which cannot possibly end with the present winter.

The committee need hardly say that if the demand should continue as great as at present the fund would be exhausted by mid-winter; but we hope to cut this down very largely as soon as we can get people into stores, so that they can feed their families and find work. Indeed, this is being done already. Within a few days we shall arrive at the exact daily expense of food and rent of tenements. But the demand, as might be expected, is a fluctuating one. At the present writing the wants of the people are in full force, and of course it is impossible to say how much aid may be required. We can get that people into houses, so that they can live and men can work, it falls off; if cold and stormy, it at once increases at a fearful rate.

The above is as pressed upon us we might add day that we cannot present a detailed report to the public, but furnish this statement for the purpose of affording general information of what we have done and are trying to do, with an organization necessarily composed of unskilled forces, but the only means left for the emergency. Within the ten days we shall be able to give a detailed report of all sums contributed.

WIRT DEXTER,
Chairman Executive Committee.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Treasurer.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Letters to France and Algeria.

Mr. Joseph B. Bickham, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows: "In such a correspondence as that of the United States are subjected to inconvenience because of the inability, since the abrogation of the postal convention with France, to fully prepay the postage on letters to France and Algeria, the Postmaster-General has decided to so modify the existing regulations governing the collection of postage thereon as to permit the prepayment in full to destination of the postage on such letters for France and Algeria as may hereafter be forwarded through the British mail. Notice is thereforeby given that the following prepaid rates of postage are in full of all charges to destination on letters for France and Algeria, forwarded via England: For letters not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, 10 cents; exceeding one-third, but not exceeding one ounce, 20 cents; exceeding one-half, but not exceeding two ounces, 40 cents; exceeding two ounces, but not over one ounce, 80 cents; and so on, adding 40 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. United States and ocean postage, and 6 cents for each one-third ounce for British and French postage. The prepayment of the British postage does not interfere with the mailing of letters for France and Algeria, either wholly unpaid or partially prepaid. The United States inland and sea postage, of 5 cents per single rate or half an ounce."

Personal.

A. B. Mullett, Esq., Supervising Architect of the Treasury, is in the city to inspect the ruins of the Custom House and Post Office. It is understood that he will be prepared, on the assembling of Congress, to present estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury, and enable him to recommend to Congress, looking to the erection of new and splendid public buildings in Chicago. There is not a better man in the country for the work now on his hands.

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Loss—Fire Insurance Company.

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CURTIS CLARK, Adjuster.

ALFRED JAMES & CO., former Agents.
Office, Room 17, northeast corner of Washington and Clinton streets.

Prof. McCoy's Lecture on the Great Fire.

From the Rockford Register.

G. B. Wright and Dr. G. N. Woodward, the Belvidere Committee who invited Professor McCoy to repeat this lecture in their town, wrote that "they heard the Professor's address on the burning of Chicago, interspersed with the most thrilling scenes coming under his own personal observation, and they unhesitatingly pronounce it a masterpiece of eloquence and oratory." The Rockford Gazette, speaking of the same lecture, says that, "Professor McCoy wields a light as an orator and scholar, and as an elocutionist he stands without a rival in the country."

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

Thornton's Dust Shield on the Chicago & St. Louis Road—A Trial Excursion.

Thornton's Dust Shield, which has been in use on trains of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad for some months past, consists of a sectional platform, extending beneath the entire train, suspended from the cars, and excluding the dust from the cars as well as from the machinery of the engine and cars.

A party of prominent citizens and members of the press of St. Louis accepted an invitation from Messrs. Thornton and Buckland, proprietors of the patent, and came up on a train yesterday, to observe the workings of the Dust Shield.

After dinner, Hon. J. E. Yeatz was called to the chair, and Col. N. J. Colman, of the *Rural World*, was elected on call to express his opinion of the new invention. Having done so in a few words of a trip on a train fitted out with this Dust Shield, on his way home from a journey of several hundred miles, through dust every where else, he eloquently and earnestly indorsed this as one of the most important inventions of the age. He had traveled this route during the most dusty times, and though doors and windows were all open, not a particle of dust entered the cars.

After remarks from others, heartily indorsing this improvement, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, after a day's journey on a train fitted out with Thornton's Dust Shield, we are prepared to say that it is a success, and we, and all who travel, will be benefited by its use.

Resolved, That the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad company, as the pioneer road in the adoption of this beneficial and important invention, and but the vanguard of the mighty phalanx of railroad men who will follow in its train, deserve the thanks and praise which are properly appreciated by them and by travelers generally.

Resolved, That we are under obligations to Messrs. Thornton & Buckland for the opportunity to inspect and understand the workings of this important invention; and to the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company for the liberality and public spirit manifested by them in adopting this Dust Shield, and for its construction under their business of experiment.

Resolved, That we, as excursionists, are under obligations to Mr. J. McDonald, of the Pullman Palace Car Company, who accompanied us, and did all in his power to add to the comfort of the excursionists; and he deserves credit for the liberality he has manifested in encouraging the successful introduction of this invention.

Resolved, That the Pullman Palace Car Company and their efficient agent, Gilbert Carlibert, have our thanks for the hospitalities of their Palace Dining Car, rendering the trip from St. Louis to Chicago one of unalloyed pleasure.

We are glad to learn that the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Company are so well satisfied with the Dust Shield that they will attach it to all their passenger trains.

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE.

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers—Donations Received—How sid Smith Maintained Order.

At the yearly meeting of the Chicago Law Institute, held on Monday, in the partially destroyed County Court room of the old Court House (the first meeting therein assembled since the fire), the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Elliot Anthony, President; J. A. Jameson, Vice President; Julius Rosenthal, Second Vice President; Julius Rosenthal, Librarian; Hoyne (of Hoyne & Horton), Treasurer; C. H. Reed, Secretary; and Messrs. Hoyne, C. B. Purdy, H. F. Ayer, H. N. Hibbard, Thomas Hoyne, Robert T. Lincoln, M. W. Fuller, J. V. Le Moyne, E. Rawlins, Directors.

A $2,000 assessment was levied, and some new by-laws passed. The Librarian, Julius Rosenthal, reported that donations had been made by the following: By Judge John S. Wilson (a valuable set of State Trials); David Murphy, of St. Louis; Gustavus Koerner, of Belleville; the secretary of state of the State of Illinois; Dr. B. F. Cardical & Co., pharmacists (gratis); the State of Iowa, through D. L. Shorey, Esq., (full set of Iowa Reports, Digests, and Statutes); Hon. Samuel D. Kerley, Philadelphia (six volumes valuable reports); E. S. Fisher, of Cincinnati, (6 volumes of Ohio Reports); David Dudley Field, of New York; Maine, through the aid of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, (Maine Statutes, Reports and Digests); D. Thompson, State Librarian of Kansas, (Kansas Statutes and Reports); Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, (a volume of Massachusetts Reports and the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana, through the Hon. S. B. Gookins, (Indiana Reports and Digest, etc.).

The thanks of the association were voted to all the generous donors.

The meeting was quite a lengthy one, and while the speakers were addressing the Chair, they did not lose sight of the ceiling, which constantly threatened to come in close connection with the audience. Order had to be restored repeatedly by the ex-ignorous Hambleton (who was presiding President, Sidney Smith, Esq., who (not without a very close watch for what was going on above his head mercifully favored us with a speech now to the other side of the rostrum) cried out: "Keep still, gentlemen; Keep still, asdong as the President is fast falling."

After a few remarks by the new President, Mr. Anthony, the meeting adjourned.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

The third game of the championship, between the Haymakers of Troy and the White Stockings of Chicago, was played on the Union grounds, Williamsburgh, on the 3d inst., and resulted in the defeat of the Chicago boys by a score of 10 to 8 in nine innings.

The Haymakers will probably have two professional base ball clubs next year.

Hall leads the Mutuals's batting average; Higbie being next. Patterson is last on the list.

The Forest City Base Ball Club, of Cleveland, have furnished their series with the White Stockings.

The Haymakers of Troy will reorganize next year with a regular salaried nine.

It is not likely that Rockford will present any first-rate nine next season.

THE TURF.

On the third inst., at Fleetwood Park, New York, Mr. Walbert's bay gelding Harry beat American Girl, George Palmer, George Wilkes and Sam. A. Allen, three best-out-of-five in three, in 2:29¼, 2:28¾, 2:28¾.

Life Insurance.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New York, office in Masonic Temple, southwest corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, notifies the public that it has no connection with the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. The Knickerbocker *Life* Insurance Company is to-day, as it has always been, among the leading life insurance companies of the country; and always prompt in paying its losses.

Fortunately Saved.

It was fortunate for Chicago that at least one mammoth furniture establishment, that of Hallett, Davis & Co., on Canal street, between Randolph and Lake, was saved from destruction. The loss of their immense stock and low prices would have been a public calamity. Read their advertisement in another column.

Business Chance.

Any party having a few thousand dollars at his command, which he wishes to invest in a business that will pay probably 200 per cent in one year, will do well to notice the advertisement of T. J. Langley among the wants, in another column of this paper. Such an opportunity for investment seldom occurs.

The Cloak Trade

will be glad to learn that their old favorites, J. W. Griswold & Co., are now located on Michigan avenue, at the corner of Jackson street, and are prepared to supply all customers, old and new, with as full lines of cloaks, clothings, velvets, velveteens, laces and trimmings, as before the fire.

Boots and Shoes for Everybody.

At G. S. Richardson & Co's, No. 54 West Randolph street, can be found a large and complete stock of Eastern goods. Men's and boys' kip and calf boots, made entirely by hand, are a specialty with this house. Ladies will meet with especial attention.

Kern's.

Charles Kern's restaurant will be reopened at No. 146 Wabash avenue, to-morrow. The business fixtures, that were so happily before the fire, will be continued, and will be the great feature of the establishment.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 7—4:30 p. m.—Console, 92 1-8 for money; 92 on account.

Bonds of '82, 91 1-4; '85, 91 3-8; '77, 90 1-4; 10-40s, 89 1-2.

Tallow, 40s. Linseed oil, 34s 6d@35s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 7.—Bonds 92, 92 1-4@92 3-4.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Bonds, 87½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 9 3-8d; Orleans, 9 3-8d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Wheat and flour, 1@2d lower, but over one online, 2 cents; and so on, adding 2 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof for United States and ocean postage, and 6 cents for each one-third ounce for British and French postage. The prepayment of the British postage does not interfere with the mailing of letters for France and Algeria, either wholly unpaid or partially prepaid. The United States inland and sea-postage, of 5 cents per single rate or half an ounce."

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AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY AT
THE GLOBE.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, and every evening until further notice.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S PLAY OF THE PERIOD.
DIVORCE.
Reserved Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.
☞ No improper persons admitted.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS DAY.
CATALOGUE SALE OF
White Granite Ware,
GLASSWARE, TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.
At Auction, for Cash,
This Morning, Wednesday, Nov. 8th,
At 9 1-2 o'clock,
at the Red Front salesroom, 2 and 4 Dearborn Park, on Randolph st.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Nov. 7, at 9 o'clock, at the RED FRONT salesroom, 2 and 4 Randolph st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

50 Crates Crockery Ware, Builders' Hardware, Table Cutlery,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 9 o'clock, at the RED FRONT salesroom, 2 and 4 Randolph st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TEN NEW BUGGIES
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 11 o'clock, at our RED FRONT salesroom, Nos. 2 and 4 East Randolph st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

6,000 YARDS NEW CARPETS
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 11 o'clock, at our RED FRONT salesroom, Nos. 2 and 4 East Randolph st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Shirts and Drawers, Knit Goods, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 9 o'clock, at our RED FRONT salesroom, Nos. 2 and 4 East Randolph st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
In Suits, Overcoats, Cobis, Pants and Vests, 50 doz. Grey Flannel Shirts; 40 pairs White Wool Blankets; 24 doz. Rubins; 25 doz. Corsets; 200 Green, Gilt-Stripe Window Shades; Curtain Fixtures; Hats and Caps; a fine line of Squirrel and Coney Furs, and a large assortment of Insertions, Edgings, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, Willinton Thread, and Millinery Goods.
At Auction,
On Thursday, Nov. 9, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph st., corner Michigan av.

One Thousand Cases
BOOTS, SHOES
AND RUBBERS,
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
When we shall offer the above amount of well assorted goods at all grades, and at the same time shall offer the entire stock of WILLISTON & CO. found dealers in Boots and Shoes.
For order of H. B. ROWLEY, Deputy Sheriff.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Nos. 1 and 2 Randolph st., corner of Michigan av.

F. S. HAWLEY,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
69 West Madison-st.
Men's undershirts and drawers, overshirts, white shirts, Cardigan jackets, gloves and mittens, ladies' and gents' hose, Yankee notions, &c., &c., purchased for cash, or sold at retail at auction prices. Goods selected especially for the wants of laboring men, at prices that will enable every one to buy a warm suit for the winter. Outside sales attended to. Advances made on consignments.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GREAT BARGAIN—TO MANUFACTURING capitalists.—I am offering for sale the one-fourth part (one-quarter) of the water-power of the immense water-power of the Illinois River at Marseilles, Lasalle county, Illinois, and the water-power right in front of the unsold adjoining, upon the east side of the river, said water-power being the best in the country for its prices and terms can be made with trifling expense. Terms, one-third down, balance in one and two years. Terms made to suit purchaser. Address J. WARD, Marseilles, Ill., or W. J. LAIMAN, 124 Randolph st., Chicago.

A FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES, WITH HORSE and wagon and lease of the house until May next, for sale. Good reasons for selling out.

A STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE, WITH three run of burrs, two 35-foot tubular boilers, stationary engine, with 14-inch cylinder, in the main street of Topeka, Kansas. For particulars address TOPEKA MILLING, Topeka, Kansas.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE CHEAP, CHEAP for cash, or without check of property, for sale. Inquire at 1029 South Halsted st.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—NO. 2 WEST MADison st., opposite the Sherman House.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—A saw and planing mill, doing a good business, which our books will show. Will give a big bargain. Inquire at No. 56 south Halsted st., from 7 to 8 a. m. or 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK YARDS, ONE EIGHTyard 32 miles from Chicago, on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad, and the other yard on the north side, with "down draft kilns," worth $1,000; two machine and four presses; two horses and one two-inch pug mill. The best pressed brick in the country are made at 1028 kiln. Price $40,000. Apply to Hall & Gregory, on the Rock Island road, or Wightwood and southparkways, on the North side, where the yard is located, and on the premises the first. Price $26,000. For terms and further information call upon, or address by letter, ISAAC S. HITT, 250 West Randolph st.

FIRST-CLASS CORNER SALOON AND FIX tures for sale. Good reasons for selling out. Inquire 146 Rhue Istandbay.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property—A cabinet factory at White Fleece, Mich. Reasons for selling out. Address JAS. MAXWELL, 72 West Madison st.

LARGE FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, with nine furnaces, in a good neighborhood, low rent, will give a bargain. Also small dry goods store, with stock and fixtures. Inquire at 1029 Lake st., corner Paper st., or of GEO. H. REED, at South Deering store.

NOTICE SO BREWERS—RARE CHANCE TO one make money.—For sale, rent, or lease on most favorable terms, in the city of New Orleans, the well known brewery of WILLIAM GIL, first-class in room standard, situated at the corner of Magazine and Delaine, right in the heart of the city. The building is in full operation. For lease and sale, a first-class building and in complete order, machinery and everything in full operation. Call on or send for further and more satisfactory information can be had by applying to A. MILLER, Money Order Department, Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STAND AT CLIFTON House, cheap, on account of partly going East. H. H. WEEKS.

NEW FEED-MILL AT AUCTION TO-DAY, at the sale, at 10 o'clock, being postponed one day. Cannot be sold at private sale.

ONE OF THE LARGEST TIN AND STOVE ESTABlishments, on one of the principle streets of Quincy, Ill., for sale, and building for rent; one of large and well established wholesale and retail trade. Reasons for selling, ill health. Will sell at a great chance. For further particulars address WARREN PITNEY, Post Office Basket, Quincy, Ill.

ONE CARRIAGE SHOP FOR SALE, WITH OR without horse power; one engine lathe, one planer, one horse power; one engine lathe, one planer, one boring machine, one 30-inch bolt cutter, one 30-inch drill, one 30-inch bolt cutter, one 30-inch drill, one 30-inch bolt cutter, one 30-inch drill